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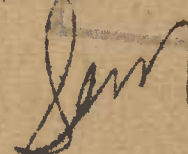
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION
203 NORTH JEFFERSON STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

JUN 5-1943

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To: Members of Food Advisory Committees
From: Stanley E. Munro, Chairman
State Food Advisory Committee



We feel that if we keep the members of the Food Advisory Committees posted on food conditions in the critical and surplus areas there may be a possibility that adjustments may be affected through this knowledge. For the time being this information will be forwarded to all members, but later we may be forced to limit the mailing list to the Chairmen.

Since this information will go out from our Office each Saturday, it will be necessary that all reports be received not later than Friday. Those received after that time will be included in the following week's report.

We realize that all of you are effected by the manpower shortage and the many activities of the Committee Chairmen, but if possible a formal meeting of each committee should be held once a month. We recommend that these weekly food reports should represent as many views as are possible for the Chairmen to secure.

A listing of the Chairmen of the organized committees is attached for your information. When additional committees are organized, you will be supplied with an additional listing.

Please be assured that we are endeavoring to serve. Always feel free in making suggestions and constructive criticisms.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION

<u>AREA</u>	<u>CHAIRMAN</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
1. Bristol	Mr. Paul Siler	Siler Brokerage Company
2. Charlottesville	Mr. J. E. Gleason	H. M. Gleason & Company
3. Cape Charles	Mr. E. H. McCarthy	McCarthy Hotel
4. Clifton Forge	Mr. E. E. Bradley	512 Church Street
5. Culpeper	Mr. R. M. Willis	Morchants Grocery Company 319 S. East Street
6. Danville	Mr. B. H. Haraway	Kroger Grocery, 523 Main Street
7. Emporia	Mr. W. T. Harding	Harding Brothers, Inc. 139 E. Baker Street
8. Farmville	Mr. T. D. Smith	Farmville Grocery Company 314 Main Street
9. Fredericksburg	Mr. Charles J. Bock	416 Williams Street
10. Lynchburg	Mr. W. C. Blair	Blair-Wood Company
11. Newport News	Mr. T. W. Koll	Quality Service Stores
12. Norfolk	Mr. S. L. Ponder	Colonial Stores, Inc. 301 - 321 Dunmore Street
13. Petersburg	Mr. R. W. Gill	John A. Gill Grocery, Box 294
14. Richmond	Mr. G. E. P. Kent	Safeway Stores 3031 Norfolk Street
15. Roanoke	Mr. L. H. McClung	Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. 2240 Shenandoah Avenue, N.W.
16. Staunton	Mr. John A. Reid	Reid Stores, Inc.
17. Tappahannock	Mr. J. L. Charnock	Tappahannock
18. West Point	Mr. W. G. Warring (Temporary)	West Point
19. Williamsburg	Dr. C. F. Marsh (Temporary)	705 Powell Street
20. Winchester	Mr. W. B. Largent	Winchester

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION

WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY - JUNE 5, 1943

ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1. Rice	Bristol, Norfolk, Fredericksburg	None
2. Fresh Meat	Charlottesville, Farmville, Fredericksburg, Norfolk	None
3. Dried Fruit	Danville, Fredericksburg, Norfolk	None
4. Tea	Danville, Fredericksburg, Norfolk	None
5. Vegetables - Canned	Farmville	None
6. Potatoes	Fredericksburg	None
7. Feed	Fredericksburg	None
8. Poultry	Norfolk	Winchester
9. Coffee	None	Bristol
10. Flour	None	Bristol, Danville, Winchester
11. Shortening	None	Bristol and Danville
12. Milk - Fresh	None	Bristol
13. Meat - Salt	None	Danville
14. Peas and Beans	None	Farmville and Lynchburg
15. Powdered Milk	None	Bristol
16. Eggs	None	Winchester

Committees Reporting: Charlottesville, Danville, Farmville, Fredericksburg,
Lynchburg, Norfolk, and Winchester.

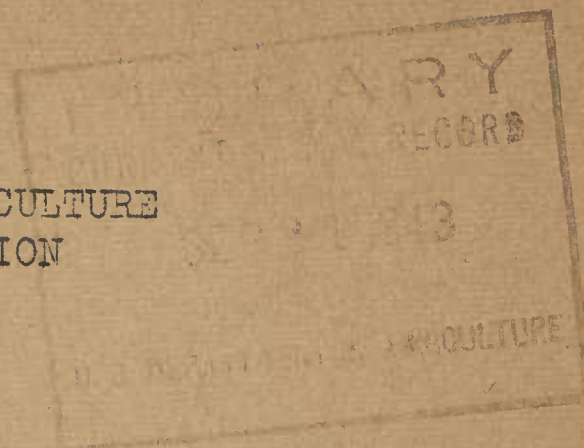
Committees Not Reporting: *Bristol, Clifton Forge, Culpeper, Emporia, Newport
News, Petersburg, Richmond, Roanoke, Staunton, Tappa-
hannock,

New Committees Organized: Cape Charles, West Point, and Williamsburg.

*Information on Bristol taken from report for week ending May 28.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION
203 NORTH JEFFERSON STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA



June 12, 1943

To: All Committee Members

From: Stanley E. Munro, Chairman *SEM*
State Food Advisory Committee

We are striving to make this weekly food summary of value to the food trade. You will appreciate how important it is that your individual county report shall show the true condition for each food item on the list.

Should your Area appear in the list of those not reporting, we hope you will arrange with the membership to furnish a report for this coming week. The wider coverage given by this report, the greater value it will have.

We will appreciate your comments and suggestions for the improvement of this service.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION

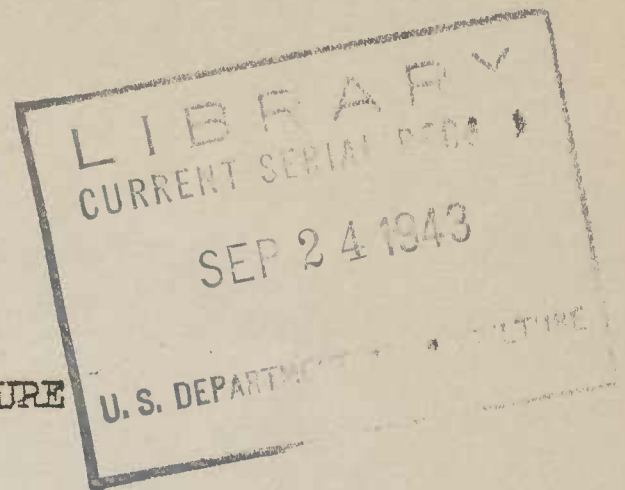
WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY - JUNE 12, 1943

ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1. Butter	None	Farmville, Roanoke
2. Cheese	None	None
3. Coffee	None	Richmond
4. Eggs	None	None
5. Flour	None	Bristol, Roanoke
6. Dried Fruit	Farmville, Fredericksburg, Norfolk	None
7. Meat, fresh	Charlottesville, Norfolk, Farmville, Fredericksburg	None
8. Meat, salt	None	None
9. Milk, canned	None	None
10. Milk, powdered	None	None
11. Rice	Bristol, Fredericksburg, Norfolk, Richmond	None
12. Sugar	Fredericksburg, Tappa- hannock	None
13. Shortening - Lard	None	None
14. Vegetables - Fresh	None	None
15. Vegetables - Canned	Richmond	None
16. Poultry - Meat	Norfolk	None
17. Milk - Fresh	None	None
18. Spices	Richmond	None
19. Beans and Peas	None	Farmville, Richmond
20. Tea	Bristol, Fredericksburg, Norfolk	None
21. Feed	Fredericksburg	None
22. Potatoes	Fredericksburg	None

Committees reporting: Bristol, Charlottesville, Farmville, Fredericksburg, Norfolk, Richmond, Roanoke, Staunton, Tappahannock, and Williamsburg.

Committees not reporting: Cape Charles, Clifton Forge, Culpeper, Danville, Emporia, Lynchburg, Newport News, Petersburg, West Point, Winchester.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION
203 NORTH JEFFERSON STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

June 19, 1943

To: All Committee Members

From: Stanley E. Munro, Chairman
State Food Advisory Committee *SEM*

The Chairman of your local Food Advisory Committee has received an outline of a campaign for salvaging used wooden containers. The important points of this campaign are:

1. Are all retailers, both chain and independent, aware of the shortage of wooden containers?
2. Are retailers trying to save all possible containers?
3. Is there a ready market for these salvaged items in your community?

A negative answer to any of these questions will indicate a possible field for work by your own committee. The State Department of Agriculture has done considerable work along this line in the past and is continuing to head the present program of education and publicity. The Food Distribution Administration is lending cooperation through letters like this and on the radio.

Please discuss the matter at your next meeting of the Food Advisory Committee informing us of your activities and calling on us when we can be of assistance to you.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION

WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY - JUNE 18, 1943

ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1. Butter	Newport News	Farmville, South Boston
2. Cheese	Suffolk, Emporia, Culpeper	None
3. Coffee	None	Emporia, Staunton
4. Eggs	None	Winchester, Staunton
5. Flour	None	Winchester, Staunton, Danville, Newport News
6. Dried Fruit	Culpeper, Danville, Norfolk, Emporia, South Boston, Suffolk	None
7. Meat, fresh	Charlottesville, Farmville, Suffolk, Emporia, Richmond	None
8. Meat, salt	South Boston, Suffolk, Charlottesville	None
9. Milk, canned	None	None
10. Milk, powdered	Emporia, Winchester	None
11. Rice	Culpeper, Emporia, South Boston, Norfolk, Richmond, Farmville, Suffolk	None
12. Sugar	None	Danville
13. Shortening - Lard	None	None
14. Vegetables - Fresh	Culpeper	None
15. Vegetables-Canned	Emporia, Suffolk	None
16. Poultry - Meat	Norfolk, Charlottesville, Emporia, Newport News, Suffolk	None
17. Milk - Fresh	None	None
18. Spices	Richmond, Emporia	None
19. Beans and Peas	Danville	Richmond
20. Tea	South Boston, Tappahannock, Emporia, Suffolk, Norfolk, Culpeper, Williamsburg	None
21. Feed	Emporia, Farmville, South Boston, Winchester, Richmond, Suffolk	None
22. Potatoes	None	Emporia
23. Syrup	Winchester	None

Committees reporting week ending June 18, 1943: Culpeper, Charlottesville, Danville, Emporia, Farmville, Newport News, Norfolk, Richmond, Roanoke, Staunton, Suffolk, South Boston, Tappahannock, Winchester, Williamsburg.

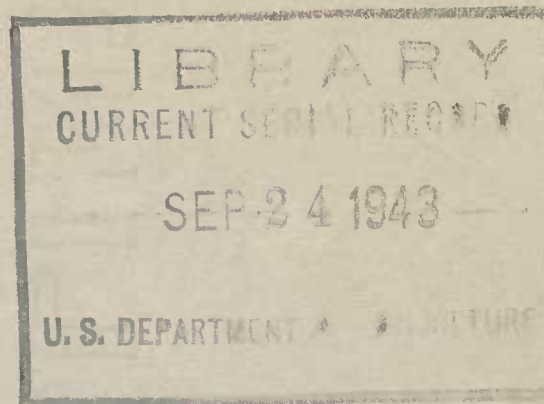
Committees not reporting week ending June 18, 1943: Cape Charles, Bristol, Clifton Forge, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, West Point, Petersburg.

New Committees Organized: South Boston and Suffolk.

NOTE: This report is being compiled each week for the purpose of advising every committee in the state of our food problems. This information is also being sent our regional office in Atlanta, Georgia, and the district O.P.A. offices in Richmond, Roanoke, and Norfolk. Therefore, this office will appreciate each committee making an effort every week to furnish this office with a report. In doing so you will be rendering your community with a distinctive service as well as the state.

In the future the summary of these reports will be mailed only to the committee chairman. This becomes necessary due to the lack of clerical help and paper shortage.

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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION
203 NORTH JEFFERSON STREET
RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

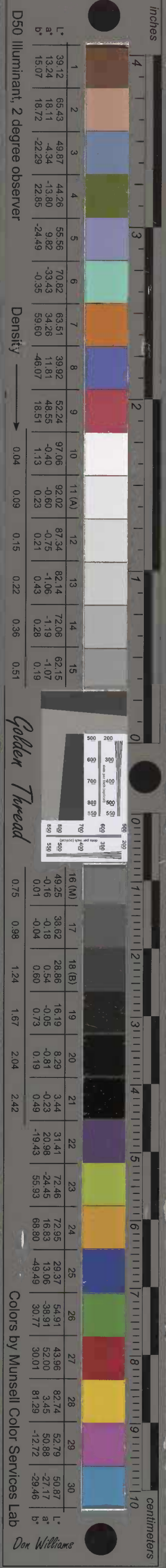
June 25, 1943

TO: All Food Advisory Committee Chairmen
FROM: Stanley E. Munro, Chairman
State Food Advisory Committee

We are endeavoring to keep the Area Food Advisory Chairmen advised regarding the food situation in Virginia, as compiled from the weekly reports received.

We appreciate very much the effort made by each committee chairman in sending in these reports, and it is hoped that it will be possible to receive a report from all committees in order that the food situation in the entire state will be known.

This office is making every effort to refer your food problems to the proper departments, hoping that we will be able to correct many local problems.



WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION

WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY - JUNE 25, 1943

ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1. Butter	None	Farmville, South Boston, Fredericksburg
2. Cheese	Norfolk, Emporia, Luray, Lexington	None
3. Coffee	None	Emporia
4. Eggs	None	Winchester
5. Flour	None	Winchester
6. Dried Fruit	Norfolk, Emporia, Lexington, Harrisonburg, Williamsburg, Luray, Fredericksburg	None
7. Meat, fresh	Charlottesville, Emporia, Luray, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Fredericksburg	None
8. Meat, salt	Charlottesville, Lexington	None
9. Milk, canned	None	None
10. Milk, powdered	Emporia, Winchester Harrisonburg	None
11. Rice	Emporia, Norfolk, Suffolk, Farmville, Bristol, Luray	None
12. Sugar	None	None
13. Shortening - Lard	None	None
14. Vegetables - Fresh	Lexington	None
15. Vegetables - Canned	Emporia	None
16. Poultry - Meat	Norfolk, Emporia	Winchester
17. Milk - Fresh	None	None
18. Spices	Emporia, Fredericksburg	None
19. Beans and Peas	None	Farmville, Luray
20. Tea	South Boston, Emporia, Norfolk, Charlottesville, Luray, Williamsburg, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Fredericksburg	None
21. Feed	Emporia, Winchester, Luray, Fredericksburg, Harrisonburg	None
22. Potatoes	None	Emporia

ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
23. Syrup	Winchester, Harrisonburg, Luray	None

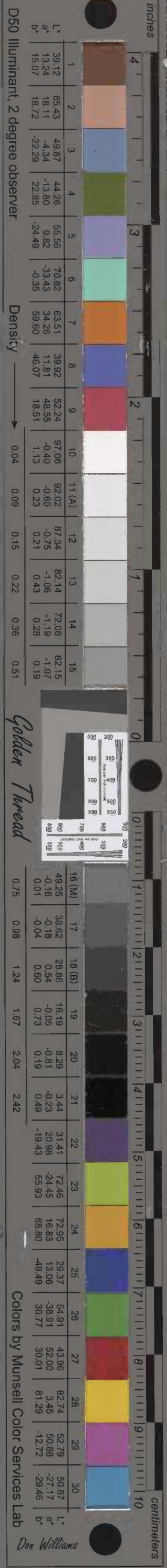
Committees reporting week ending June 25, 1943: Charlottesville, Emporia, Farmville, Norfolk, Roanoke, Staunton, South Boston, Tappahannock, Winchester, Williamsburg, Bristol, Harrisonburg, Luray, Fredericksburg, Lexington.

Committees not reporting week ending June 25, 1943: Cape Charles, Clifton Forge, Lynchburg, West Point, Petersburg, Culpeper, Danville, Richmond, Newport News, Suffolk.

New Committees Organized: Harrisonburg, Luray, Lexington.

NOTE: This week we are forwarding a copy of this report to the Area Food Advisory Chairmen only. If you find that members of your committee would like to have a copy we would be glad for you to advise us in order that they may be included on our regular mailing list.

The weekly survey of the food situation throughout Virginia revealed no alarming shortages according to information supplied from weekly area reports. Reports from Food Advisory Committees throughout the state show some tight spots in the state supply but no acute shortages in any essential food items. Potatoes are now available in abundance and local supplies of vegetables appear adequate.



WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION

WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY, AUGUST 6, 1943

2	ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1.	Butter	Tappahannock	Farmville, West Point
2.	Cheese	Farmville, Fredericksburg, Galax, Harrisonburg	None
3.	Coffee	None	West Point
4.	Meat		
	Beef	Farmville, Fredericksburg, Harrisonburg, Lexington, South Boston, West Point and Winchester	None
	Veal	Galax, Harrisonburg, South Boston and Winchester	None
	Lamb & Mutton	Galax, Harrisonburg, Winchester	None
	Pork	Farmville, Galax, Harrisonburg, Martinsville and Williamsburg	None
5.	Meat, salt		
	Fat Backs	None	None
	Bellies	None	None
6.	Margarine	None	Fredericksburg
7.	Milk, Evaporated	None	None
8.	Sugar	None	None
9.	Shortening	None	None
10.	Vegetables, Canned	None	None
11.	Fruit, Canned	Fredericksburg, Lexington	None
12.	Fruit Juice, Canned	Charlottesville, Martinsville	None
13.	Vegetable Juice - Canned	Fredericksburg, Lexington and Martinsville	None
14.	Beans, Dried	None	Farmville
15.	Peas, Dried	None	None
16.	Eggs	Martinsville	West Point, Winchester
17.	Flour	None	West Point, Winchester
18.	Fruit, Dried		
	Prunes	Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, None Galax, Harrisonburg, Martinsville	
	Apples	Charlottesville, Farmville, Fred- ericksburg, Galax, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Martinsville	None
	Raisins	Charlottesville, Farmville, Fred- ericksburg, Galax, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Martinsville, West Point	None
	Pears	Charlottesville, Farmville, Fred- ericksburg, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Martinsville, West Point	None
	Peaches	Charlottesville, Farmville, Fred- ericksburg, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Martinsville, West Point	None
19.	Milk, Powder	Lexington, Winchester	None
20.	Milk, Fresh	None	

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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION

WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY, AUGUST 13, 1943

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ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1. Butter	Norfolk and Williamsburg	Farmville
2. Cheese	Farmville, Cape Charles, Suffolk, Luray, and Norfolk	None
3. Coffee	None	Suffolk, Norton, Winchester, Luray, and Staunton
4. Meat		
Beef	Farmville, South Boston, Emporia, Winchester, Cape Charles, Luray, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Danville	None
Veal	South Boston, Winchester, Emporia, Cape Charles, Luray, Williamsburg, Norfolk, and Danville	None
Lamb and Mutton	Winchester, Cape Charles, Emporia, Luray, and Norfolk	None
Pork	Cape Charles, Luray, Winchester, South Boston	None
5. Meat, salt		
Fat Backs	None	None
Bellies	None	None
6. Margarine	None	Norton
7. Milk, Evaporated	None	Luray
8. Sugar	None	None
9. Shortening	None	None
10. Vegetables, Canned	Williamsburg	None
11. Fruit, Canned	Williamsburg	None
12. Fruit juice, Canned	Lexington and Williamsburg	None
13. Vegetable Juice-Canned	Lexington and Williamsburg	None
14. Beans, dried	None	Farmville, Luray
15. Peas, dried	None	None
16. Eggs	Suffolk	None
17. Flour	None	None
18. Fruit, Dried (All Types)	General Shortage	None
19. Milk, Powder	None	None
20. Milk, Fresh	None	None
21. Spices	Norfolk	None
22. Tea	Emporia, South Boston, Luray, and Cape Charles	None
23. Poultry	Williamsburg, and Norfolk	None

(OVER)

ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
24. Feed		
Stock Feed	Tappahannock, Luray, Cape Charles, Emporia, and Staunton	None
Poultry Feed	Tappahannock, Staunton, Cape Charles, Emporia, Luray, and Williamsburg	None
25. Syrup	Staunton, Norfolk, Danville, and Charlottesville	None
26. Potatoes		
Irish potatoes	None	General Surplus
Sweet Potatoes	None	None

Committees REPORTING week ending August 13, 1943: Charlottesville, Farmville, Lexington, South Boston, Tappahannock, Williamsburg, Winchester, Cape Charles, Emporia, Danville, Norton, Suffolk, Luray, Norfolk, and Staunton.

Committees NOT REPORTING week ending August 13, 1943: Bristol, Clifton Forge, Culpeper, Lynchburg, Newport News, Petersburg, Richmond, Staunton, Roanoke, Fredericksburg, West Point, Harrisonburg, and Tazewell.

WE WISH TO AGAIN CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT WE WOULD LIKE YOU TO MAIL THE REPORTS TO US IN ADEQUATE TIME TO RECEIVE THEM BY EACH SATURDAY. WE REQUEST THAT IN ORDER TO BE SURE OF THIS YOU MAKE THE REPORTS AS OF WEDNESDAY EACH WEEK.

May we again remind you that when reporting a critical shortage, food report forms (a supply of which you have) must be submitted in order that our office will have some detailed information upon which to work. This is absolutely necessary for us to determine just what the cause is, and enable us to take steps to try to remedy the situation if possible. We have received information that there is a national shortage of certain items at this time but there is no need for alarm as sufficient supplies will be made available within a reasonable length of time.



WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY, AUGUST 21, 1943

	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1. Butter	Norfolk	Farmville
2. Cheese	Culpeper, Emporia, Farmville, Galax, Lexington, Luray, Norfolk, Roanoke, Winchester,	None
3. Coffee	None	Danville, Luray, Newport News, Norfolk, Winchester
4. Meat Beef	Danville, Farmville, Fredericksburg, Galax, Martinsville, Norfolk, Newport News, Roanoke, South Boston, Winchester	None
Veal	Danville, Norfolk, Winchester	None
Lamb and Mutton	Luray	None
Pork	Martinsville, South Boston	None
5. Meat, salt Fat Backs	None	Norfolk
Bellies	None	None
6. Margarine	None	Fredericksburg, Norfolk
7. Milk, Evaporated	Fredericksburg	None
8. Sugar	None	None
9. Shortening	None	None
10. Vegetables, Canned	Newport News, South Boston, Williamsburg	None
11. Fruit, Canned	Culpeper, Luray, Martinsville, Newport News, South Boston, Williamsburg	None
12. Fruit juice, Canned	Galax, Martinsville, Newport News, South Boston, Williamsburg	None
13. Vegetable Juice-Canned	None	None
14. Beans, dried	None	Farmville, Luray
15. Peas, dried	None	None
16. Eggs	Martinsville	None
17. Flour	None	Roanoke
18. Fruit, Dried (All Types)	General Shortage	None
19. Milk, Powder	Lexington, Martinsville, Newport News, Norfolk, Winchester	None
20. Milk, Fresh	None	None
21. Spices	Norfolk	None
22. Tea	General Shortage	None
23. Poultry	Martinsville, Williamsburg	None

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SURPLUS AREAS

Farmville DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS
24. Feed		
Stock Feed	General Shortage	None
Poultry Feed	General Shortage	None
25. Syrup	General Shortage	None
26. Potatoes		
Irish potatoes	None	Culpeper, Farmville, Lexington, Roanoke, Winchester
Sweet potatoes	Martinsville, Norfolk	None

(REVO)

Committees REPORTING week ending August 21, 1943: Culpeper, Danville, Emporia, Farmville, Fredericksburg, Galax, Lexington, Luray, Martinsville, Newport News, Norfolk, Roanoke, South Boston, Staunton, Tappahannock, Tazewell, Williamsburg, Winchester.

Committees NOT REPORTING week ending August 21, 1943: Bristol, Clifton Forge, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Richmond, West Point, Harrisonburg, Charlottesville, Cape Charles, Danville, Norton, Suffolk.

Representatives of the Food Distribution Administration this week made an investigation of the slaughtering facilities in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and also nearby counties in regard to sanitary facilities in those places where livestock is being slaughtered for sale to merchants in and around Fredericksburg.

This investigation was conducted primarily to see that all persons holding permits to slaughter were slaughtering under minimum sanitary requirements. The investigators found it necessary to suspend a Custom Slaughterer's permit, due to the fact that sanitary requirements were not met.

The Federal Government through the County War Meat Committees is making every effort to safeguard the health of all people who eventually eat meat from slaughtering establishments where a Federal Permit has been issued. We suggest that your Food Advisory Committee should acquaint themselves with the operation of the Slaughter Permit program in your locality if you have not already done so. Call on the Secretary of your County USDA War Board for information.

TURKEYS

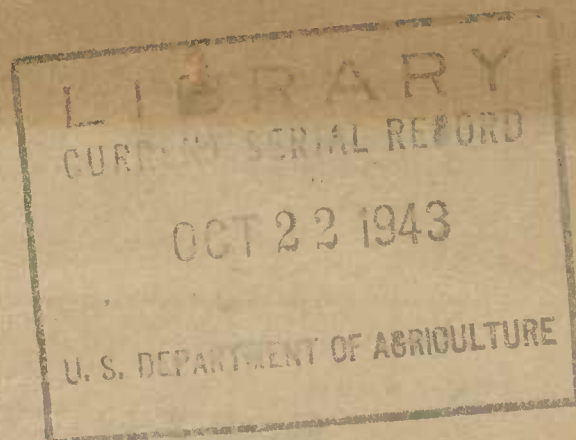
An amendment to EDO 71 being released today requires all turkeys in storage on or after August 21, 1943 be set aside for delivery to a governmental agency. Release of storage turkeys for canning purposes may be obtained from the Regional Director of Food Distribution Administration in the Area. Lifting of all restrictions on turkeys will follow immediately after fulfillment of these military requirements. Unless, during the next few weeks early marketings of 1943 crop turkeys are considerably smaller than they have been in previous years, it is not expected that the embargo will extend much beyond October 1.

Instructions regarding turkeys that Army would take weights ranging from approximately 8 - 16 lbs. have been revised. Army will now take hens weighing 8 lbs. and up, toms 14 to 20 lbs. In case of rejects because of weight or grade inspector will furnish rejection certificate or memoranda covering same to processor who will take it up with Regional Director of War Food Distribution to obtain permission to place in storage or use in canning. Dealers making inquiry as to disposal of small shipments should note that Order 71 covers all turkeys and necessary steps are contemplated to assure all turkeys moving through channels permitting availability to

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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION

WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY, AUGUST 28, 1943



ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1. Butter	Williamsburg	Farmville
2. Cheese	Emporia, Suffolk, Winchester	None
3. Coffee	None	Emporia, Winchester
4. Meat		
Beef	Emporia, Galax, Roanoke, Suffolk, Winchester, Williamsburg	None
Veal	Emporia, Suffolk, Williamsburg, Winchester	None
Lamb & Mutton	Emporia, Suffolk	None
Pork	Emporia, Suffolk, Winchester	None
5. Meat, salt		
Fat Backs	None	None
Bellies	None	None
6. Margarine	None	None
7. Milk, Evaporated	None	None
8. Sugar	None	None
9. Shortening	Suffolk	None
10. Vegetables, Canned	General Shortage	None
11. Fruit, Canned	General Shortage	None
12. Fruit juice, Canned	Galax, Lexington, Williamsburg	None
13. Vegetable Juice, Canned	Lexington	None
14. Beans, dried	None	Farmville
15. Peas, dried	None	Farmville
16. Eggs	None	None
17. Flour	None	Roanoke
18. Fruit, Dried (All Types)	General Shortage	None
19. Milk, Powder	Winchester	None
20. Milk, Fresh	None	None
21. Spices	Suffolk	None
22. Tea	Emporia, Galax, Winchester Cape Charles	None
23. Poultry	None	None

ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
24. Feed		
Stock Feed	General Shortage	None
Poultry Feed	General Shortage	None
25. Syrup	General Shortage	None
26. Potatoes		
Irish potatoes	None	Norton, Winchester
Sweet potatoes	None	None

Committees REPORTING week ending August 28, 1943: Cape Charles, Emporia, Farmville, Galax, Lexington, Norton, Roanoke, Staunton, Suffolk, Tappahannock, Williamsburg, Winchester,

Committees NOT REPORTING week ending August 28, 1943: Bristol, Clifton Forge, Culpeper, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, Luray, Martinsville, Newport News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond, South Boston, Tazewell, West Point, Harrisonburg, Charlottesville, and Danville.

Sweet potato shipments increased slightly during past week. Big crop of sweet potatoes in the offing. Get ready to plug for sweet potato consumption.

Apples are moving in limited volume.

Cattle receipts largely grass fed kinds; recent values have tended downward.

Egg receipts light with better grades especially scarce.

Feed situation still tight - 1943 cottonseed crushing season underway in the coastal plain area.

U. S. growing sufficient amounts of rice for own use and export. Bumper crop expected this year - 8% larger than last year's crop.

Heavy shipments of cocoa beans during first six months of '43. Cocoa powder, baking chocolate, and sweet chocolate should be more abundant than last year.

Light supplies of pears beginning to roll in from the west.

Cantaloupe and southern peach crops definitely over.

Onion supply on most markets has increased a little over the past few weeks.

Tomatoes and corn generally plentiful.

Enter the Brown Stamps

OPA announces that brown ration stamp A, from War Ration Book #3 goes into use on September 12. The brown stamps are to replace the familiar red stamps, and will be used for the purchase of meats, fats, oils, butter and cheese. Here's the schedule on the "brownies": Stamp A valid September 12; Stamp B valid Sept. 19; both expire on October 2. Stamp C valid Sept. 26; Stamp D valid October 3; Stamp E valid October 10; Stamp F valid October 17; all expire on October 30.

Between September 12, the day on which the first brown stamps become valid, and October 2, the day on which the last red stamps, X, Y, and Z expire, both reds and browns will be usable. Henceforth the meat-fats ration stamps will expire on the Saturday nearest the end of each month, the new sets becoming valid on successive Sundays. OPA believes this plan will be an advantage to both consumer and the trade, as everyone will know the day of the week on which the stamps will always expire.

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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION

September 10, 1943

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF PURCHASES
Week Ending September 4, 1943

The War Food Administration reported the following purchases by the Food Distribution Administration during the week ending September 4, 1943.

COMMODITY	QUANTITY	COMMODITY	QUANTITY
Dried Eggs	1,107,386 Lbs.	Edible Linseed Oil	6,793,905 Lbs.
Creamery Butter	13,907,207 Lbs.	Fish Oil	1,200,000 Lbs.
American Cheese	4,869,402 Lbs.	Shrotening	500,000 Lbs.
Sweetened Condensed Milk	18,200 Cs.	Conc. Orange Juice	18,849 Gal.
Evaporated Milk	408,250 Cs.	Dehydrated Carrots	200,000 Lbs.
Dry Skim Milk (Spray)	2,789,915 Lbs.	Dehydrated Wh. Potatoes	900,000 Lbs.
Dry Skim Milk (Roller)	1,973,242 Lbs.	Conc. Lemon Juice	6,000 Gal.
Dry Whole Milk	1,060,000 Lbs.	Assorted Jams	607,500 Lbs.
Milk Powder Mixture "A"	17,650 Lbs.	Dry Beans (100#Bags)	53,810 L
Frozen Beef	150,000 Lbs.	Dry Peas (100#Bags)	77,735
Frozen Veal	410,000 Lbs.	Meat Scraps (Poultry Feed)	300,000 Lbs.
Frozen Lamb	1,891,950 Lbs.	Meat & Bonemeal	200,000 Lbs.
Frozen Mutton	1,733,000 Lbs.	Milled Rice	8,540,000 Lbs.
Cured Pork Products	2,135,000 Lbs.	Cornstarch	9,790,500 Lbs.
Frozen Pork Loins	2,139,000 Lbs.	Nutritional Yeast Powder ^{1/}	67,200 Lbs.
Wiltshire Sides	365,000 Lbs.	" Yeast Tablets ^{1/}	70 Million
Packer Hog Sides	615,000 Lbs.	Whole Black Pepper	35,000 Lbs.
Frozen Pork Kidneys	60,000 Lbs.	Mill-O-Cide(Insecticide)	500 Gal.
Dehydrated Pork	300,040 Lbs.	Canned Shrimp	8,731 Cs.
Hog Casings	54,900 Bndl.	Canned Sardines	62,325 Cs.
Canned Meat Products	17,252,994 Lbs.	Canned Salmon	177,355 Cs.
Canned Pilchards	60,502 Cs.	Canned Mackerel	4,284 Cs.
Canned Herring	5,587 Cs.	Canned Tuna	1,000 Cs.
Toilet Soap	39,596 Lbs.		

COMMODITY CREDIT MADE AVAILABLE THE FOLLOWING PURCHASES:

Soybeans	1,344,000 Lbs.	Dry Beans	2,221,296 Lbs.
Tobacco	37,000,000 Lbs.		

^{1/} Purchased week ending August 28, 1943.

These data are subject to revision.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
 FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION
 WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1943

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1. Butter	Suffolk	Farmville
2. Cheese	Culpeper, Farmville, Galax, Roanoke, Winchester, Suffolk, Lexington	None
3. Coffee	None	Winchester, Staunton
4. Meat		
Beef	Galax	None
Veal	Williamsburg	None
Lamb and Mutton	None	None
Pork	None	None
5. Meat, Salt		
Fat Backs	None	None
Bellies	None	None
6. Margarine	None	Farmville, Roanoke
7. Milk, Evaporated	None	None
8. Sugar	None	Roanoke
9. Shortening	None	None
10. Vegetables, Canned	Suffolk	None
11. Fruit, Canned	Charlottesville, Galax, Lexington, Culpeper, Suffolk	None
12. Fruit Juice, Canned	Charlottesville, Galax	None
13. Vegetable Juice, Canned	Charlottesville	None
14. Beans, dried	None	None
15. Peas, dried	None	None
16. Eggs	Charlottesville	None
17. Flour	None	Roanoke
18. Fruit, Dried (All Types)	General Shortage	None
19. Milk, Powdered	Winchester, Lexington	None
20. Milk, Fresh	None	None
21. Spices	None	None
22. Tea	Charlottesville, Winchester	None
23. Poultry	None	None
24. Feed - Stock Feed	General Shortage	None
Poultry Feed	General Shortage	None

ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
25. Syrup	Galax, Lexington, Suffolk, Culpeper, Farmville	None
26. Potatoes		
Irish Potatoes	Culpeper	Farmville, Lexington, Winchester
Sweet Potatoes	None	None

Committees REPORTING week ending September 18, 1943: Charlottesville, Farmville, Galax, Lexington, Roanoke, South Boston, Tappahannock, Williamsburg, Winchester, Culpeper, Suffolk, Staunton, Tazewell.

Committees NOT REPORTING week ending September 18, 1943: Bristol, Cape Charles, Danville, Emporia, Harrisonburg, Lynchburg, Martinsville, Newport News, Norfolk, Norton, Fredericksburg, Luray, and West Point.

COMMENTS

Southern cotton markets remained firm throughout most of the week. Southeastern cattle trade for the week showed slightly increased receipts. Heavy rain in some sections of the south retarded marketward movement temporarily. The egg and poultry situation in the southern markets remained unchanged. Carlot movement of fresh fruits and vegetables from southeastern shipping light with little change in prices. Snap beans, cabbage, sweet potatoes, and apples were the major crops. Most other fruits and vegetables were being trucked to nearby markets meeting an active demand. Yellow corn supplies slightly easier throughout the south. Moderate amounts from government stocks allotted to feed mills and feeders. Corn meal mills are still shut down but some improvement is expected in the near future.

FOOD

Here are some facts to spike rumors about food shortages (extract from September 11 Food Information Calendar USDA):

CORN: Bumper crop of 2,985,267,000 bushels, the second largest corn crop in 23 yrs. DRY BEANS: 130,000 bags greater than the estimated yield on August 1, 17 percent higher than the harvest of '42.

DRY PEAS: Will beat last year's crop, which was the largest on record, by a third.

SOYBEANS: Only about 800,000 bushels away from the '42 mark from an acreage 7 percent greater than last year.

FLAXSEED: '43 production is to be far the largest on record showing a 35 percent increase over '42.

POTATOES: An indicated production larger than any crop on record exceeding the previous record of 427,249,000 bushels in 1928 by 33 million bushels.

PEANUTS: Will beat the harvest last year by 594,580,000 bushels.

Watch for development of OPA Home Front Pledge Campaign. This is right down your alley. Help push this for it helps your business and your community.

THE MILK ORDER

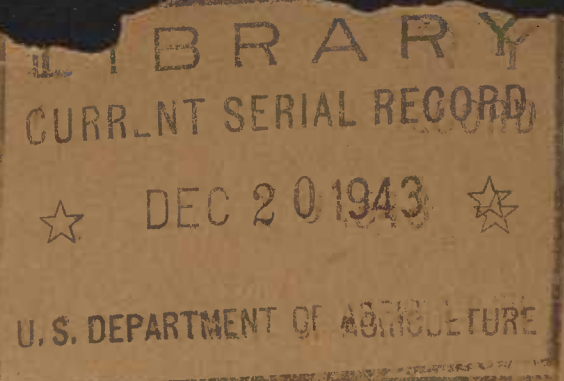
Reasons for the Milk Order: The increased demand brought about by population increases in many war industry areas...the extra money people have to spend which they're putting into food...and heavy wartime requirements for dairy products have resulted in a 20 percent or more increase in the consumption of fluid milk over 1941. This means that more and more milk is being diverted away from manufactured dairy foods. The purpose of the milk order is to check this rapid rise in the consumption of fluid milk. The milk order will attempt to do this by what'll be called A "System of Dealer Quotas".

How the Order will Work: Milk sales areas will be established all over the country, and milk distributors will be assigned quotas. These quotas, as established by the Director of Food Distribution Administration, will represent the maximum sales or deliveries of milk, cream and milk products which they may make. In order to deal with varying local problems, the director has the power to name a market agent and an advisory committee for each area. It's expected that in most instances dealers' quotas will be set at just about the quantity of fluid milk sold in recent months. The idea is to keep the sale of milk from going up any further...not to cut it down.

WFA officials hope that consumer rationing of milk will be unnecessary. Milk is so highly perishable that rationing would present serious difficulties.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION

Weekly Food Summary, September 25, 1943



ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1. Butter	Norfolk	Farmville
2. Cheese	Farmville, Fredericksburg, Galax, Harrisonburg, Lex- ington, Norfolk	None
3. Coffee	None	Winchester
4. Meat		
Beef	Tappahannock, Galax, Nor- folk	None
Veal	Tappahannock, Williamsburg	None
Lamb & Mutton	None	None
Pork	Tappahannock	None
5. Meat Salt		
Fat Backs	None	None
Bellies	None	None
6. Margarine	None	Farmville, Fredericks- burg
7. Milk, Evaporated	None	None
8. Sugar	None	None
9. Shortening	None	None
10. Vegetables, Canned	Williamsburg, Norfolk	None
11. Fruit, Canned	Charlottesville, Farmville, None Fredericksburg, Harrison- burg, Lexington	
12. Fruit Juice, Canned	Charlottesville, Farmville, None Norfolk	
13. Vegetable Juice, Canned	Charlottesville	None
14. Beans, dried	Norfolk	None
15. Peas, dried	Norfolk	None
16. Eggs	Charlottesville, Norfolk	None
17. Flour	None	None
18. Fruit, Dried (All Types)	General Shortage	None
19. Milk, Powdered	Norfolk, Winchester	None
20. Milk, Fresh	None	None
21. Spices	Harrisonburg, Charlottes- ville, Fredericksburg	None

ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
22. Tea	Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Harrisonburg, Winchester	None
23. Poultry	None	None
24. Feed		
Stock Feed	General Shortage	None
Poultry	General Shortage	None
25. Syrup	Charlottesville, Farmville, Galax, Lexington, Norfolk	None
26. Potatoes		
Irish potatoes	None	Farmville, Lexington, Winchester
Sweet Potatoes	None	None

Committees REPORTING week ending September 25, 1943: Charlottesville, Farmville, Fredericksburg, Galax, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Norfolk, South Boston, Staunton, Tappahannock, Winchester, Williamsburg.

Committees NOT REPORTING week ending September 25, 1943: Bristol, Cape Charles, Danville, Emporia, Luray, Lynchburg, Martinsville, West Point, Culpeper.

COMMENTS

Marketing of southern farm products continued active during the past week, featured by increased movement of peanuts, cotton.

There was no change in egg and poultry market conditions or prices.

The Feedstuff situation remained tight although some new crop corn had begun to move to market from Gulf coastal plain areas.

Harvesting of the Virginia-Carolina Peanut Crop will soon be in full swing.

Virginia and the Carolinas are busy with tobacco now.

Southern cattle markets averaged about steady.

MEAT GRADE LABELING

Maybe some of you have heard that there may be a change in the grade labeling of meats by Department of Agriculture inspectors. Well, it's one of those rumors which has been spiked. On September 14th, the Office of Economic Stabilization authorized OPA to enforce grading and grade labeling of meats. In giving OPA authority to act as an enforcement agency, OES also gave it power to make surveys and investigations, to issue interpretations...and to bring any actions it may consider necessary. Prosecutions for violation of the regulation will be conducted by the Department of Justice, OES announced. Fred Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, has declared that grade labeling is essential to enforcement of OPA price ceilings on meat. He has directed that all beef, veal, lamb and mutton be graded by Federal inspectors according to uniform USDA standards.

CONTAINER CONSERVATION

The WFA urges a drive to keep fruit and vegetable containers in circulation. You who buy in quantity are asked to return the empty crates, hampers, boxes and baskets to the dealers. These dealers are in a position to get them to growers and packers. Some dealers may be willing to buy them back, so they may even prove to be a source of revenue. New containers are not being produced in normal quantities, you know, because of wartime needs of materials going into them. Returning containers certainly should be regarded as a patriotic service.

Fewer "Nuts to You" This Fall

The average American will eat only about a pound of nut meats this year, instead of the pound and a third he ate before the war, according to USDA estimates. The nut trees in this country are producing large crops of walnuts, pecans and filberts, but not quite as many almonds as last year. The almonds and walnuts which used to come from Asia and Europe are wartime casualties, and there are fewer cashews from India and brazil nuts from South America.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION

Weekly Food Summary, October 9, 1943

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AREA	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1. Butter	Norfolk	Farmville
2. Cheese	Norfolk, Harrisonburg, Farmville, Lexington, Cul- peper, Galax, Fredericks- burg, Staunton	None
3. Coffee	None	Winchester
4. Meat		
Beef	Norfolk	None
Veal	None	None
Lamb & Mutton	None	None
Pork	None	None
5. Meat, Salt		
Fat Backs	None	None
Bellies	None	None
6. Margarine	None	None
7. Milk, Evaporated	None	None
8. Sugar	None	None
9. Shortening	None	None
10. Vegetables, Canned	Norfolk, South Boston, Williamsburg	None
11. Fruit, Canned	Luray, Lexington, South Boston, Williamsburg, Culpeper, Farmville, Fred- ericksburg, Galax	None
12. Fruit Juice, Canned	Charlottesville, Fred- ericksburg, Galax, Norfolk	None
13. Vegetable Juice, Canned	Charlottesville, Fred- ericksburg	None
14. Beans, Dried	Norfolk	None
15. Peas, Dried	Norfolk, Culpeper	None
16. Eggs	Staunton, Williamsburg	None
17. Flour	None	None
18. Dried Fruits (All Types)	General Shortage	None
19. Milk, Powdered	Norfolk, Winchester	None
20. Milk, Fresh	None	None
21. Spices	Harrisonburg, Norfolk	None
22. Tea	Fredericksburg, Harrison- burg	None
23. Poultry	None	None
24. Feed Stock Feed & Poultry Feed	Culpeper, Farmville, Fred- ericksburg, Lexington, Nor- folk, Galax	None
25. Syrup	Galax, Fredericksburg, Norfolk	None
26. Potatoes Irish Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	Plentiful Supply Reported	

(2)

Committees REPORTING week ending October 9, 1943: Charlottesville, Farmville, Norfolk, South Boston, Staunton, Williamsburg, Lexington, Culpeper, Fredericksburg, Galax, Harrisonburg, Luray, Winchester.

Committees NOT REPORTING week ending October 9, 1943: Bristol, Danville, Emporia, Martinsville, Lynchburg, Norton, Roanoke, Suffolk, West Point, Tappahannock, Tazewell.

COMMENTS

Except on livestock, prices of southern farm products held firm during the last week of September. Cotton advanced early in the week and closed about steady with New York December up 4 points for the period at 20.13¢. Old Belt tobacco sales through September totaled 30,153,560 lbs.

Southeastern peanuts continued to bring the CCC schedule prices with demand less active than at the beginning of the season.

Supplies of eggs remain scarce at firm prices.

To speed the flow of turkeys for overseas shipments, and at the same time enable processors to pay ceiling prices for live turkeys, OPA announced continuation of pricing action under which, effective October 1, the Army will pay up to 8¢ a pound above the maximum base price for the same kind of turkey alive.

A dairy payment program was announced effective October 1 under which payments will be made to dairymen to offset feed cost increases of the last year. Farmers should begin to keep accurate sales records on which to base the payments.

Quota restrictions for dairy products distributors in the milk marketing areas of Richmond, Hampton Roads, Roanoke, and Washington are now in effect.

Another reminder of the conference in Richmond for the hearing of complaints of food distributors about wartime problems:

Time: October 11, 12, and 13
Place: War Production Board Office
Richmond, Virginia

Time: 9 A.M. to 12 Noon
1:30 P.M. to 6 P.M.
7:30 P.M. to 9 P.M.

Apples below U.S. # 1 grade in the following counties in Virginia may be sold only to authorized processors: Frederick, Clarke, Shenandoah, Warren, Page, Rockingham, Greene, Augusta, Albemarle, Rockbridge, Nelson, Amherst, Botetourt, Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Montgomery and Floyd.

This move was made to assure adequate supplies of needed apple products. Provision is made for exemption of particular lots of apples if adequate processing facilities are not available or if the apples are not suitable for processing. These exemptions must be obtained from the field offices of the Food Distribution Administration before sale. These offices are located as follows:

Ralph DuShane
Food Distribution Administration
Winchester, Virginia

Richard Palmer
Food Distribution Administration
Roanoke, Virginia

Storage restrictions and set aside provisions shell eggs removed by the War Food Administration, action effective October 7, accomplished through revocation of FDO 40. Eggs now in storage under FDO 40 may move out into regular commercial channels and will be able to reach market during normally heavy marketing season for such eggs, October and November.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
 FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION
 203 North Jefferson Street
 Richmond 20, Virginia

WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY, OCTOBER 16, 1943.

ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1. Butter	Williamsburg, Cape Charles, Norfolk	Farmville
2. Cheese	Cape Charles, Farmville, Lexington, Norfolk, Staunton, Fredericksburg, Charlottesville, Emporia	None
3. Coffee	None	None
4. Meat		
Beef	Norfolk	None
Veal	Norfolk	None
Lamb & Mutton	None	None
Pork	None	None
5. Meat, Salt		
Fat Backs	None	None
Bellies	None	None
6. Margarine	None	None
7. Milk, Evaporated	None	None
8. Sugar	None	None
9. Shortening	None	None
10. Vegetables, Canned	None	None
11. Fruit, Canned	Charlottesville, Emporia, Farmville, Fredericksburg, Lexington, Norfolk	None
12. Fruit Juice, Canned	Lexington, Norfolk, Fredericksburg	None
13. Vegetable Juice, Canned	Fredericksburg, Lexington	None
14. Beans, dried	Roanoke	None
15. Peas, dried	Emporia	None
16. Eggs	None	None
17. Flour	None	None
18. Fruit, Dried (All Types)	General Shortage	None
19. Milk, Powdered	None	None
20. Milk, Fresh	None	None
21. Spices	Charlottesville,	None
22. Tea	Charlottesville, Fredericksburg	None
23. Poultry	None	None
24. Feed		
Stock Feed & Poultry Feed	General Shortage	None
25. Syrup	Cape Charles, Lexington, Norfolk	None
26. Potatoes, Irish & Sweet	Adequate Supply	

Committees REPORTING week ending October 16, 1943: Cape Charles, Charlottesville, Emporia, Farmville, Fredericksburg, Lexington, Norfolk, Roanoke, Norton, Staunton, Tappahannock, Tazewell, Williamsburg.

Committees NOT REPORTING week ending October 16, 1943: Culpeper, Danville, Lynchburg, Martinsville, Suffolk, West Point.

COMMENTS

Prices of most southern farm products held firm during the past week.

Carlot fruit and vegetable shipments from the Southern States continued light, but moderate amounts were trucked to nearby markets.

Sweet potatoes were the principal crop moving; but shipments also included apples, beans, and cabbage from North Carolina and Virginia.

Cotton prices were about unchanged.

Tobacco prices in North Carolina and Virginia were steady to higher.

Live poultry supplies were moderate with prices mostly steady. Eggs remained in light supply at firm to slightly higher prices. However, the removal of storage restrictions and set-aside provisions under FDO 40 will probably make more shell eggs available.

Feedstuffs remain scarce at ceiling levels. Very little midwestern corn is available, and new crop southern corn is not moving through normal channels. Sales of feed wheat to mixed feed mills have been restricted except for use in feeds for dairy cows and laying hens.

Rice will be available to consumers in close to average quantities but perhaps not adequate to meet large demand. Under controlled distribution states where population normally eat most rice will get most proportionately. Per capita consumption in some southeastern states ranges to 25 pounds a year, but for U.S. is only 5 to 6 pounds. Tentative allocations for civilians have been made on basis of this figure. Rice is not rationed so responsibility of distributors is to make certain current stocks equitable and supply be spread over entire season.

Government buying agencies out of market until about April 1, 1944, except for set-aside butter not yet delivered. Believed government stocks on hand sufficient to meet war needs until then. Any excess FDA supplies over its commitments or requirements of other government agencies would be sold to hospitals or other civilian institutions in distressed areas. Creameries and authorized assemblers with undelivered quantities of butter required set aside in previous months must make deliveries until set-aside obligations are filled.

IRISH POTATOES A VICTORY FOOD SELECTION FROM OCTOBER 21 THROUGH NOVEMBER 6, 1943:

Victory Food Selection is Uncle Sam's way of saying, "Here is a food that is abundant now. So that none of it will go to waste, use it freely, but use it wisely." Food is a powerful weapon, and Americans have more of it than any other people now at war. That's because our farmers have done an amazing job of breaking production records in spite of serious handicaps. Occasionally marketing, storage, and processing facilities are overtaxed in handling these huge crops. Then producers, handlers, consumers, and Government must make extra efforts to move the crop from farm to table without waste. The Victory Food Selection is an instrument for focusing attention on these plentiful foods at the height of the season when prices are generally lowest. Workers in such fields as radio, press, advertising, trade, education, club work, and Government are urged to do all they can to help make these campaigns successful.

More Tea for Civilians

A recent amendment to FDO 18.3 will bring an increase in the amount of tea for civilians. Quotas for tea packers and wholesale receivers have been increased one-fourth for the current quarter. Also...tea may now be packed in the popular $\frac{1}{2}$ pound size...as well as in the $\frac{1}{4}$ pound and 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ounce sizes previously permitted.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION
203 North Jefferson Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SURPLUS AREAS

WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY, OCTOBER 23, 1943

ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1. Butter	Norfolk, Williamsburg	None
2. Cheese	Norfolk, South Boston, Farmville, Galax, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Lexington	None
3. Coffee	None	None
4. Meat		
Beef	Norfolk	None
Veal	None	None
Lamb & Mutton	None	None
Pork	None	None
5. Meat, Salt		
Fat Backs	None	None
Bellies	Norfolk	None
6. Margarine	None	None
7. Milk, Evaporated	None	None
8. Sugar	None	None
9. Shortening	Norfolk	None
10. Vegetables, Canned	None	None
11. Fruit, Canned	Lexington, Fredericksburg, Farmville, Norfolk	None
12. Fruit Juice, Canned	Norfolk, Galax, Fredericksburg	None
13. Vegetable Juice, Canned	Norfolk, Galax, Fredericksburg	None
14. Beans, dried	None	None
15. Peas, dried	None	None
16. Eggs	Norfolk	None
17. Flour	None	None
18. Fruit, Dried (All Types)	General Shortage	None
19. Milk, Powdered	Norfolk, Winchester	None
20. Milk, Fresh	None	None
21. Spices	Norfolk	None
22. Tea	Fredericksburg	None
23. Poultry	None	None
24. Feed		
Stock & Poultry Feed	General Shortage	None
25. Syrup	Norfolk, Farmville, Galax, Winchester, Lexington	None
26. Potatoes, Irish & Sweet	Adequate Supply	

Committees REPORTING week ending October 23, 1943: Lexington, Winchester, Fredericksburg, Galax, Farmville, Norfolk, South Boston, Williamsburg, Roanoke, Tazewell, Norton, Staunton.

Committees NOT REPORTING week ending October 23, 1943: Bristol, Cape Charles, Charlottesville, Danville, Emporia, Lynchburg, Suffolk, West Point.

COMMENTS

Most southern farm products were steady to lower during the past week.

Fruit and vegetable movement from southern areas was light to moderate. Carlot shipments continued heaviest for sweet potatoes, although movement was lighter than normal for this season. More fall beans from Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, the Carolinas, and Virginia, and more cucumbers from Georgia and Louisiana were moving.

Alabama's late tomato crop went mostly to nearby markets. Other late small vegetables were beginning to decrease in volume.

Rail shipments from the light apple crop in Virginia and West Virginia through mid-October were only a third of last year's shipments to the same date.

The first Florida oranges and grapefruit of the season were shipped.

Feedstuffs remain scarce at firm prices. Southern corn is available for home feeding, but very few sales are reported through normal channels.

Spareribs and Dumplings for a Change

WEA gave notice this week that we may have to forego one of our favorite combinations for awhile...sauerkraut and spareribs...as all stocks now in the hands of packers must be set aside for government purchase. Like the other adjustments that must be made on the home front to assure a quick decisive victory...America will do this gladly. Besides there's the very appetizing change...spareribs and dumplings. As soon as Uncle Sam is able to get enough for military needs...the set aside requirement will be suspended...all the remaining supplies of sauerkraut will be made available for civilians.

VICTORY FOOD SELECTION

October 21 Through November 6, 1943

*clean out the closet
Put on the pot
Here we come
Ready or not!
Irish potatoes*



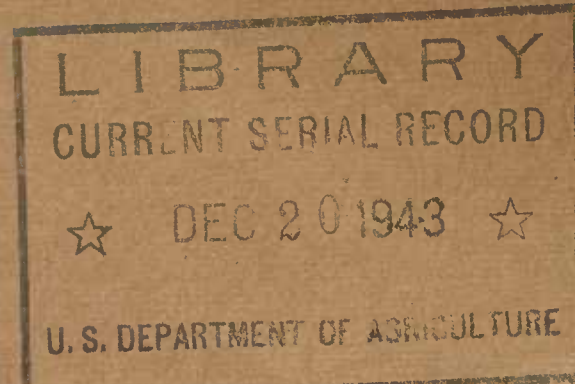
Those potatoes have really started marching up to the food front... and now's the time to start talking potatoes in earnest.... Thursday, October 21, was the opening day of the promotion of potatoes as the Victory Food Selection....you know. Continuing through Saturday, November 6...you can help a lot if you'll make use of all the information you have.

Remember...with the fall potato crop alone estimated at 360 million bushels...and that's almost as large as the entire 1942 harvest...it's necessary that homemakers make every possible use of those spuds. There are plenty of the Irish Murphies to meet military needs...and still leave a larger crop than ever for us civilians. And we can't let such a nutritious and plentiful food go to waste when every bit of food we raise is needed. More potatoes consumed will mean less pressure on foods which are scarcer...and which are needed more for war uses...so we hope you'll urge your customers to eat more...and store more in the next few weeks, so that we'll have no waste of good food.

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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION
203 North Jefferson Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY, OCTOBER 30, 1943



ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1. Butter	Danville	Farmville
2. Cheese	South Boston, Farmville, Galax, Fredericksburg, Dan- ville, Norton	None
3. Coffee	None	None
4. Meat		
Beef	None	None
Veal	None	None
Lamb & Mutton	None	None
Pork	None	None
5. Meat, Salt		
Fat Backs	None	None
Bellies	None	None
6. Margarine	None	None
7. Milk, Evaporated	None	None
8. Sugar	None	None
9. Shortening	None	None
10. Vegetables, Canned	Fredericksburg	None
11. Fruit, Canned	Norton, Fredericksburg, Farmville, Galax, South Boston, Luray, Williamsburg	None
12. Fruit Juice, Canned	Galax, Fredericksburg, South Boston, Charlottes- ville	None
13. Vegetable Juice, Canned	Galax, Fredericksburg, Charlottesville	None
14. Beans, dried	None	None
15. Peas, dried	None	None
16. Eggs	None	None
17. Flour	None	None
18. Fruit, Dried (All types)	General Shortage	None
19. Milk, Powdered	Winchester	None
20. Milk, Fresh	Farmville	None
21. Spices	None	None
22. Tea	Fredericksburg	None
23. Poultry	Williamsburg	None
24. Feed		
Stock & Poultry Feed	General Shortage	None
25. Syrup	Farmville, Galax, Fred- ericksburg	None
26. Potatoes, Irish & Sweet	Adequate Supply	

Committees REPORTING week ending October 30, 1943: Winchester, Fredericksburg, Galax, Farmville, South Boston, Williamsburg, Roanoke, Tazewell, Norton, Luray, Staunton, Tappahannock, Danville, and Charlottesville.

Committees NOT REPORTING week ending October 30, 1943: Bristol, Cape Charles, West Point, Emporia, Lynchburg, and Suffolk.

COMMENTS

Harvest of late snap beans is in full swing in some areas and progressing rapidly in others, with carlot shipments reported during the week from Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Virginia, and Louisiana.

Sweet potatoes continued to move from all sections with prices generally on the decline.

Shipments of cucumbers from Florida, Georgia and Louisiana increased.

More citrus fruits were shipped from Florida, but demand continued to exceed the supply.

Cattle markets in the Southern Region were again steady to lower. Supplies were seasonally liberal, but best steers and heifers were scarce while offerings of thin cattle increased. Indications are that there will be a sharp reduction in the number of cattle to be fed during the coming winter and spring compared with a year ago due mainly to the tight feed situation.

Egg and live poultry prices were firm with light to moderate supplies in active demand. The feed supply situation shows very little improvement. Corn is still difficult to obtain from the Middle West, but southern grown corn is available for home feeding. Western oats and barley are relatively plentiful. All by-product feeds are scarce and prices firm. Dairymen are able to obtain southern grown soybean and lespedeza hay to supplement the small receipts of alfalfa from the Middle West.

Where's the Butter?

In view of the fact that Uncle Sam is taking no more butter...and that all the butter produced now is going to civilians...some people are asking why it's still so hard to get butter in many places. Mr. Hendrickson gave a good explanation, part of which we're passing on to you.

"If butter producers can sell their products right at home, there's a tendency to keep them there, and not ship. Shipping runs up the costs, means more bookkeeping, and during normal years is only a means of selling all the butter. And with people having more money to spend, selling all the butter is no problem. So there's the picture...and until the distribution problem is solved, there may be some areas which don't get a fair share of the butter. But that's why OPA put the point value of butter up to 16 points a pound. If the people in those producing areas don't have the POINTS to buy all that butter, more of it will be shipped out to areas where there is now a shortage."

How Much Butter For Civilians?

Here's more information about butter, to help you answer questions. Last June, the month of highest production, the total butter supply was 202 million pounds. 96 million pounds of this were set aside for Government use, leaving 106 million pounds to civilians. November butter production is expected to be 110 million pounds. With the total production going to civilians...that gives them 4 million pounds more than in June.

That's the way it will continue for the next five months...civilians will get all the butter that's made. While the total amount produced will be lower, civilians actually will be getting more during the winter and early spring than they have since last February, when the butter set-aside order went into effect.

How Much Milk In One Pound Of Butter?

Did you know that it takes 100 pounds of milk to make 5 pounds of butter? In the event you don't think of milk in pound-weight, here's an easier set of figures for you...9 to 10 quarts of milk are required to make a single pound of butter. The relationship between milk and butter makes it easy to understand why both of them become such important commodities in wartime.

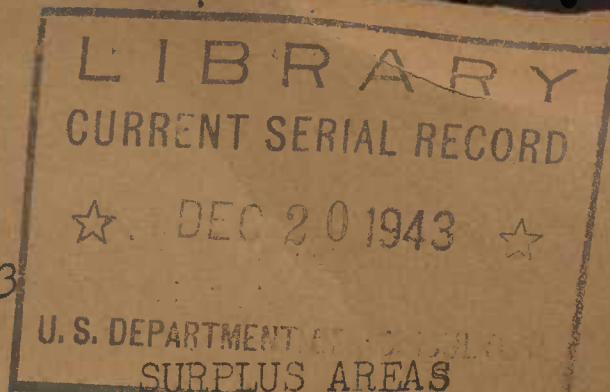
NOTE: May we remind you that potatoes still hold the #1 spotlight, being featured as the Victory Food Selection through November 6.

ATTENTION: If you are interested, Mr. A. B. Brumback, Luray, Virginia, has 75 bags of choice white beans for resale. They are attractively priced against price of other beans. Mr. Brumback is chairman of the Luray Food Advisory Committee.

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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION

Weekly Food Summary, November 6, 1943



AREA	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1. Butter	Williamsburg	Farmville
2. Cheese	Farmville, Galax, Winchester, Norton, Fredericksburg, Lexington South Boston	None
3. Coffee	None	None
4. Meat		
Beef	None	None
Veal	None	None
Lamb & Mutton	None	None
Pork	None	None
5. Meat, Salt		
Fat Backs	None	None
Bellies	Norton	None
6. Margarine	None	None
7. Milk, Evaporated	None	None
8. Sugar	None	None
9. Shortening	None	None
10. Vegetables, canned	None	None
11. Fruit, Canned	Williamsburg, Norton, Farmville, Fredericks- burg, Lexington, South Boston, Charlottesville	None
12. Fruit Juice, Canned	Fredericksburg, South Boston, Charlottesville	None
13. Vegetable Juice, Canned	Fredericksburg, Charlottesville	None
14. Beans, Dried	None	None
15. Peas, Dried	None	None
16. Eggs	None	None
17. Flour	None	None
18. Dried Fruits (all types)	General Shortage	None
19. Milk, Powered	Winchester	None
20. Milk, Fresh	Farmville	None
21. Spices	Charlottesville	None
22. Tea	None	None
23. Poultry	None	None
24. Feed Stock Feed & Poultry Feed	Galax, Farmville, Fred- ericksburg, Lexington	None
25. Syrup	Galax, Farmville,	None
26. Potatoes Irish Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes	Plentiful Supply Reported	

Committees REPORTING week ending November 6, 1943: Charlottesville, Farmville, Fredericksburg, Galax, Lexington, Luray, Norton, South Boston, Tazewell, Winchester, Williamsburg.

Committees NOT REPORTING week ending November 6, 1943: Culpeper, Danville, Emporia, Lynchburg, Suffolk, Staunton, Tappahannock, West Point.

COMMENTS

Washington, Nov. 2--(WFA)--WFA announces release to civilians approximately 2,790,000 cases canned peaches, peas and tomato catsup. When specifically released by office quartermaster general, canners can sell part of set-aside through regular channels. In establishing contingency reserves under FDO 22.4, canners permitted to sell unless necessary war needs.

FACTS ON FOOD WASTE

With per capita food consumption by civilians swollen by war earnings to the greatest in our Nation's history, and with the needs of our military forces and allies continuing to expand, even the 25 percent increase in food production achieved by our farmers in the past 2 years has not permitted us to avoid rationing of many foods, and there is now Nation-wide interest in the facts on food waste and how food can be saved.

How Much Do We Eat?

American civilians buy for consumption about 1,514 pounds of food per person per year - an average of over 4 pounds per person per day - according to a survey made by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics in the spring of 1942.

The Army requires more than this - buying about 5 pounds per soldier per day - according to the Quartermaster General's Office.

Despite rationing and some individual shortages, Americans are now, and are likely to remain, the best fed among all the peoples of the great powers.

How Much Food Do We Waste?

Analytical studies of garbage collected in 247 cities show that the garbage contains an average of 300 pounds of food per person per year - an average waste of more than 3/4 of a pound of food for each individual every day.

In restaurants and other public eating places, waste occurs because of overstocking, inadequate facilities, overproduction, poor cooking, unskilful handling of food, inexperienced help. Plate waste alone is estimated to average perhaps 6 percent of the food served. And for obvious sanitary reasons, food left on the plate cannot be used for re-serving.

In retail stores there is an estimated over-all food loss of about 3 percent of total sales. Losses in perishable fruits and vegetables are considerably higher. With the total retail store sale of food amounting in 1942 to 15 billion dollars, this means a wastage of some 450 million dollars' worth of food in retail stores alone.

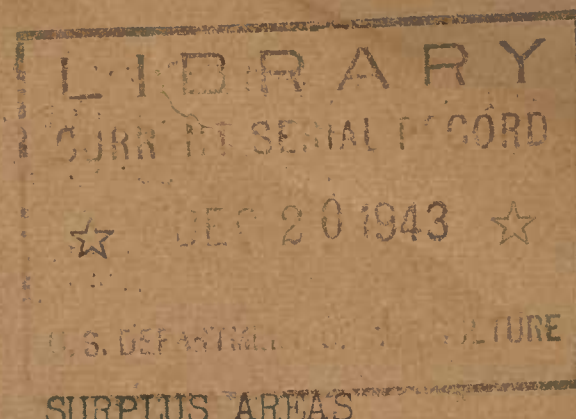
A case study of the New York City Wholesale Produce Market in 1940 indicated a loss of 7 percent in the wholesale phase of distributing fresh fruits and vegetables in that area. This may or may not be representative of losses in wholesale markets in other cities.

Food losses occur also in the transportation of food to market by truck, boat or train. Food losses in transit may be due to diseased or over-ripe fruits or vegetables included in the shipment, delays in routing, lack of icing facilities, rough handling, or other causes. Based on damage claims paid by Class I railroads, food losses in transportation would appear to be around 2 percent of the total food moved. Actual losses are doubtless above this level.

Adding together (1) the waste from farm to retail store, and (2) the waste in the home, but excluding losses on the farm prior to harvest, total food losses or over-all reduction in weight between amounts harvested and amounts actually consumed appear to be between 20 and 30 percent. The lower figure of 20 percent probably would represent a conservative estimate of over-all losses in this country, even in 1943.

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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION
203 North Jefferson Street
Richmond 20, Virginia



WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY, NOVEMBER 13, 1943

ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1. Butter	Norfolk, Norton ,	Farmville
2. Cheese	Farmville, Norfolk, Norton Fredericksburg, Danville, Lexington, Winchester, Galax, Staunton	None
3. Coffee	None	None
4. Meat		
Beef	None	None
Veal	None	None
Lamb & Mutton	None	None
Pork	None	None
5. Meat, Salt		
Fat Backs	None	None
Bellies	Norfolk	None
6. Margarine	Charlottesville	None
7. Milk, Evaporated	None	None
8. Sugar	None	None
9. Shortening	None	None
10. Vegetables, Canned	None	None
11. Fruit, Canned	Charlottesville, Norfolk, Norton, Fredericksburg, Lexington, South Boston, Williamsburg, Farmville	None
12. Fruit Juice, Canned	Charlottesville, Norfolk, Fredericksburg, Lexington, South Boston,	None
13. Vegetable Juice, Canned	Charlottesville,	None
14. Beans, dried	None	None
15. Peas, dried	None	None
16. Eggs	None	None
17. Flour	None	None
18. Fruit, Dried (All Types)	General Shortage	None
19. Powdered Milk	Winchester	None
20. Milk, Fresh	Danville, Farmville	None
21. Spices	Charlottesville, Norfolk	None
22. Tea	None	Winchester
23. Poultry	None	None
24. Feed Stock & Poultry Feed	Farmville, Danville, Norfolk, Fredericksburg, Lexington, Galax	None
25. Syrup	Farmville, Lexington Galax	None
26. Potatoes, Irish & Sweet	Adequate Supply	

Committees REPORTING week ending November 13, 1943: Danville, Farmville, Winchester, Charlottesville, Norfolk, Fredericksburg, Lexington, Galax, South Boston, Williamsburg, Norton, Staunton, Luray.

Committees NOT REPORTING week ending November 13, 1943: Bristol, West Point, Emporia, Lynchburg, Suffolk and Richmond.

COMMENTS

Prices of southern farm products were irregular the first week of November with cotton and hogs sharply lower, while most commodities held steady to firm or advanced slightly, according to the War Food Administration.

Tobacco prices advanced in North Carolina and Virginia, with Old Belt markets up more than others.

Gross sales this year through November 4 have totaled on Old Belt Markets 118,783,136 pounds, averaging \$39.93 a hundred.

About 85 to 90 percent of the southeastern peanut crop has moved from farms to shellers and millers or into storage, and movement in the Virginia-Carolina area is beginning to increase.

There was fair movement of sweet potatoes from the eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia, with light to moderate shipments from other states.

MORE CANNED FOOD FOR CIVILIANS

The War Food Administration has directed the release of approximately 2,790,000 cases of canned peaches...peas...and tomato catsup for purchase by civilians. These are from reserves held by canners for possible emergency requirements of the government. It does not appear now that processors need to hold the full amounts of these reserves.

The foods to be released include 900 thousand cases of peaches...over a million cases of peas...and 810 thousand cases of catsup. They probably won't reach the grocers' shelves for several weeks...but it's very welcome news at this time of the year...when fresh fruits and vegetables are less plentiful.

MORE RICE FOR CIVILIANS IN NOVEMBER

If you have been cutting down on your rice custards...rice in chicken soups...and other rice dishes...because you found this food hard to get at times...you will be glad to know you are likely to find more rice on the grocers' shelves after this month. The War Food Administration has removed all Government set-aside requirements for rice milled in November. This was accomplished through an amendment to Food Distribution Order No. 10...covering rice. That is the order under which 45 percent of the production of rice mills is directed to be set-aside for Government purchases. It is expected that this month will give dealers and manufacturers time enough to replenish their stocks.

A SMALLER PIECE OF CHEESE FOR UNCLE SAM

During November and December...the months of lowest cheese output...Uncle Sam will take only 25 percent of the monthly production...instead of the 50 percent which went to the Government in October. This means that civilians will get about the same quantity during this period as they've been receiving in recent months...about 30 million pounds per month. The deficit in the quantity of cheese needed for the Armed Forces...our Allies...and emergency war programs will be made up from the "cheese bank" built up during the summer months of peak output.

The Food Distribution Administration explains that by purchasing cheese on a seasonal basis...the Government hopes to keep the supply for civilians on a fairly even basis.

TO MARKET, TO MARKET.....

But not to buy as fat a pig as usual! Probably you've heard that the War Food Administration is urging hog producers to market their animals earlier this year, at a time when they're fifty or sixty pounds under the usual weight. Here's the reason why.

We have the largest pig crop in history...21 percent more than last year. However, if all those pigs go to market at the normal time, in December and January, there just won't be enough room! The slaughterers have labor and transportation problems, the same as everybody else, remember. That's the main reason for encouraging early hog marketing, and a good one.

Here's what it will mean to consumers. This should mean a larger supply of pork in the markets within the next few weeks. Also, some of the hams and shoulders may run a bit smaller, which will please the people who are buying for a small family.

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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION
203 North Jefferson Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY, NOVEMBER 20, 1943

ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1. Butter	None	Farmville
2. Cheese	Richmond, South Boston, Farmville, Fredericksburg, Danville, Lexington, Galax, Winchester, Lynchburg	None
3. Coffee	None	Winchester
4. Meat		
Beef	None	None
Veal	None	None
Lamb & Mutton	None	None
Prk	None	Winchester, Galax
5. Meat, Salt		
Fat Backs	None	None
Bellies	Norfolk	None
6. Margarine	None	None
7. Milk, Evaporated	None	Winchester
8. Sugar	None	None
9. Shortening	None	None
10. Vegetables, Canned	None	None
11. Fruit, Canned	Lynchburg, Richmond, Fred- ericksburg, Lexington, South Boston, Williamsburg, Farmville, Luray	None
12. Fruit Juice, Canned	Fredericksburg, South Boston, None. Farmville	
13. Vegetable Juice, Canned	Fredericksburg	None
14. Beans, dried	Richmond	None
15. Peas, dried	Richmond	None
16. Eggs	Fredericksburg, South Boston	None
17. Flour	None	None
18. Fruit, Dried (All Types)	Lynchburg, Fredericksburg Richmond	None
19. Powdered Milk	Winchester	None
20. Milk, Fresh	Danville	None
21. Spices	None	None
22. Tea	None	None
23. Poultry	None	Winchester
24. Feed		
Stock & Poultry Feed	Tappahannock, Farmville, Danville, Fredericksburg, Galax	None
25. Syrup	Lynchburg	None
26. Potatoes, Irish & Sweet	Adequate Supply	Lynchburg, Lexington, Winchester

Committees REPORTING week ending November 20, 1943: Danville, Fredericksburg, Tappahannock, Williamsburg, Lynchburg, Winchester, Staunton, Galax, Lexington, Farmville, Richmond, South Boston, Luray.

Committees NOT REPORTING week ending November 20, 1943: Martinsville, Harrisonburg, Emporia, Norfolk, Suffolk, West Point, Cape Charles, Clifton Forge, Petersburg, Roanoke, Norton, Tazewell, Bristol, Culpeper, Charlottesville

COMMENTS

Hogs and cotton continued downward during the past week, but most other southern farm products were steady to slightly higher.

Tobacco prices in North Carolina and Virginia moved upward again gaining \$1.00 to \$6.00 a hundred pounds. The largest advance was on the lower qualities on Old and Middle Belt markets.

Prices and movement of southern fruits and vegetables showed little change. Florida furnished liberal shipments of oranges, moderate amounts of grapefruit and beans, a few tomatoes, and fair supplies of eggplant, peppers, cucumbers, and squash. Sweet potato forwardings were moderate from all states, and there was fair local movement of turnips, greens, and butterbeans. Good quality late crop green cabbage was moving from the eastern area of North Carolina and southeastern South Carolina.

Eggs and live poultry prices are strong at ceiling levels. Fresh eggs are very scarce throughout the South, with supplies being brought in from the Midwest to fill trade needs. Hens and fryers are plentiful and in good request. Light offerings of turkeys are finding a ready outlet.

Here are some general figures on important crops:

CORN -- 3 billion, 86 million bushels; a larger total corn crop than in any season prior to 1942.

SWEET POTATOES -- nearly 76 million bushels, compared with an average of 70 million.

RICE -- 69 million bushels, 3 million more than last year's record.

POTATOES -- 469 million bushels, a record crop, even if the early freezing weather in some areas causes loss, the crop should still far exceed that of any previous year.

Special Note on Cranberries: The 1943 cranberry production is now estimated to be 15 percent less than in 1942...though it's 13 percent higher than the 1932-41 average.

Nuts: It is expected that there will be 10 percent more tree nuts...Walnuts...pecans...almonds...filberts...in 1943 than in 1942...with a crop 22 percent larger than average.

THE PRESENT TURKEY SITUATION

The following summary from New York is the best we have seen, and may help you to answer questions:

1. Early estimates indicated a production of 445,000,000 pounds.
2. The armed services set a quota of 35 to 37 million pounds as their requirements for the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays.
3. The difference between the above figures should leave a moderate supply for civilian consumption.
4. A late hatch last spring resulted in the birds maturing later this fall.
5. Dressing plants report a shortage of experienced labor.
6. Trade advices indicate that many dressing plants have not been able to buy live turkeys to dress as growers are asking higher prices for their turkeys than the dressers are permitted to pay.
7. Many growers are apparently selling their birds locally, either dressed to consumers at their farms, or alive to local buyers.
8. If consumers eat poultry for the holiday, they are going to eat more fowl and chicken and less turkey.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION
203 North Jefferson Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY, NOVEMBER 27, 1943

ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1. Butter	Norton	None
2. Cheese	Richmond, Fredericksburg, Danville, Lexington, Win- chester, Roanoke, Norton	None
3. Coffee	None	Winchester
4. Meat		
Beef	None	None
Veal	None	None
Lamb & Mutton	None	None
Pork	None	Norton
5. Meat, Salt		
Fat Backs	None	None
Bellies	None	None
6. Margarine	None	None
7. Milk, Evaporated	None	None
8. Sugar	None	None
9. Shortening	None	None
10. Vegetables, Canned	None	Richmond
11. Fruit, Canned	Richmond, Fredericksburg, Lexington, Williamsburg, Luray, Norton	None
12. Fruit Juice, Canned	Fredericksburg,	None
13. Vegetable Juice, Canned	Fredericksburg	None
14. Beans, dried	None	None
15. Peas, dried	Richmond	None
16. Eggs	Lexington, Norton	None
17. Flour	None	Roanoke
18. Fruit, Dried (All Types)	Lexington, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Tazewell	None
19. Powdered Milk	None	None
20. Milk, Fresh	Danville	None
21. Spices	None	None
22. Tea	None	Winchester
23. Poultry	None	None
24. Feed		
Stock & Poultry Feed	Fredericksburg, Lexington	None
25. Syrup	None	None
26. Potatoes, Irish & Sweet	Adequate Supply	Lexington, Winchester, Norton, Richmond

Committees REPORTING week ending November 27, 1943: Danville, Fredericksburg, Luray, Williamsburg, Winchester, Lexington, Richmond, Warrenton, Roanoke, and Norton.

Committees NOT REPORTING week ending November 27, 1943: Martinsville, Harrisonburg, Emporia, Norfolk, Suffolk, West Point, Petersburg, Bristol, Lynchburg, Culpeper, Tappahannock, Charlottesville, Staunton, Galax, Farmville, and South Boston.

ATTENTION: In reply to our teletype message concerning the shortage of blackeye peas in Virginia, we have received the following information:

"Due to the shortage of labor in California, beans have not been moving into trade channels in normal volume from that area. Also, it appears that some shippers have been holding back on making deliveries of beans pending the issuance of a revision to RMPR-270 as they expect such revision will result in more favorable mark-ups for California dealers. The revision of RMPR-270 is in process of clearance and should be issued in about a week. This situation affects all classes of beans in California and not merely Blackeyes. However, a little earlier in the season, growers were able to obtain a larger net return on their Blackeyes by taking a Commodity Credit Corporation loan on them than by having them cleaned and selling them to shippers. This resulted in very few Blackeyes moving into trade channels. This situation has been corrected by the Commodity Credit Corporation arranging to pay growers the difference between the amount they could receive by taking the loan and the net amount which would be returned to them if they have their beans cleaned and sell them to shippers at prices which will enable them to move into trade channels at ceiling prices. As a result of this action, it appears that Blackeyes should now be moving into trade channels in a normal manner as there are no Government restrictions on sales or deliveries of Blackeyes."

DON'T FORGET THAT YOUR REPORT ON RETAIL MOVEMENT OF RATIONED FOODS SHOULD BE IN THIS OFFICE BY DECEMBER 9.

COMMENTS

Southern farm products brought steady to higher prices during the past week.

Strengthened by the government's pledge to do everything possible to hold hog prices at support levels, markets went through the week steady despite increasing arrivals. Hogs closed in the southeastern area at \$12.75, Nashville and Richmond \$13.35, and at North Carolina cash buying stations \$13.05-13.25. Restrictions on farm hog slaughter have been lifted for a 90-day period, but OPA regulations regarding price ceilings and ration points must be complied with. Farmers should continue to check with marketing agencies before shipping hogs.

Egg prices dropped back a cent a dozen due to reduced ceiling levels, but the market was very firm on extremely light offerings. Chickens and turkeys were in good holiday demand at ceiling prices.

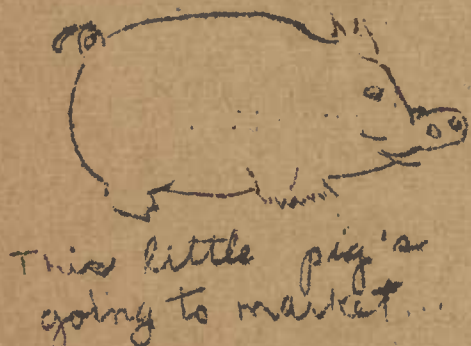
Fruit and vegetable movement included fairly heavy forwardings of Florida oranges, moderate grapefruit shipments, and the first Florida tangerines of the season.

Virginia spinach and broccoli; decreased loadings of Carolina cabbage; and light apple shipments from Virginia and the Carolinas were made.

Sweet potatoes continued to move in light to moderate volume throughout the South with prices firm to higher.

Most of the southeastern peanut crop and the bulk of the Spanish crop in Virginia and North Carolina has moved from farms at the CCC schedule of prices.

POINTS ON PORK REDUCED

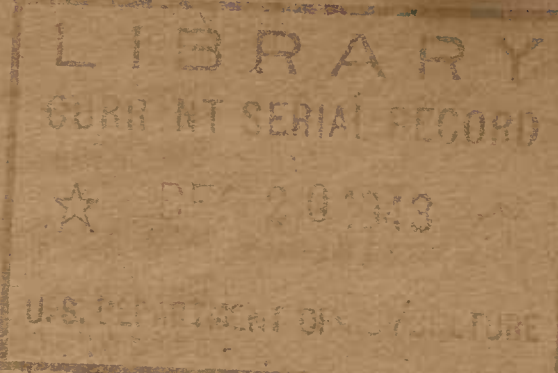


As you know, OPA has reduced the point value of all pork cuts...the reduction going into effect on Friday, November 19. All pork cuts listed on the current table of meat and fat point values have been cut two points.... which results in making several of them point-free. Taking the table as a whole...the average point reduction will be one-third.

These changes apply to pork and 100 percent pork sausage only. The point value of lard is not affected...and there's no change in the sausages not made exclusively from pork, or in any other product, canned or otherwise, rationed under the meat-fat order.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
 FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION
 203 North Jefferson Street
 Richmond 20, Virginia

WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY, DECEMBER 4, 1943



ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1. Butter	None	Farmville
2. Cheese	Richmond, Fredericksburg, Danville, Lexington, Norton, Farmville, Galax	None
3. Coffee	None	None
4. Meat		
Beef	None	None
Veal	None	None
Lamb & Mutton	None	None
Pork	None	None
5. Meat, Salt		
Fat Backs	None	None
Bellies	None	None
6. Margarine	None	None
7. Milk, Evaporated	None	None
8. Sugar	None	None
9. Shortening	None	None
10. Vegetables, Canned	None	None
11. Fruit, Canned	Richmond, Lexington, Norton, Farmville	None
12. Fruit Juice, Canned	Lexington, Farmville	None
13. Vegetable Juice, Canned	None	None
14. Beans, dried	None	None
15. Peas, dried	Richmond	None
16. Eggs	None	None
17. Flour	None	None
18. Fruit, dried (All types)	Lexington, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Farmville, Danville	None
19. Powdered Milk	None	None
20. Milk, Fresh	Danville, Farmville	None
21. Spices	None	None
22. Tea	None	None
23. Poultry	None	None
24. Feed		
Stock & Poultry Feed	Fredericksburg, Farmville, Galax, Lexington	None
25. Syrup	Galax, Lexington, Farmville	None
26. Potatoes		
Irish & Sweet	Adequate Supply	Norton, Farmville

Committees REPORTING week ending December 4, 1943: Danville, Fredericksburg, Lexington, Richmond, Norton, Galax, Farmville, and Staunton.

Committees NOT REPORTING week ending December 4, 1943: Martinsville, Harrisonburg, Emporia, Norfolk, Suffolk, West Point, Bristol, Lynchburg, Culpeper, Tappahannock, Charlottesville, South Boston, Luray, Williamsburg, Winchester, Tazewell, Roanoke.

COMMENTS

Except for cotton and tobacco, prices of southern farm products held about steady during the past week.

Trading was less active because of reduced marketings during the Thanksgiving holiday period.

Cattle markets generally were active and firm although a tendency towards weakness on lower grade offerings was still apparent in some southern areas.

Live poultry prices held firm at ceiling levels. Turkeys were very scarce, and supplies cleaned up at most markets. Moderate offerings of other fowl were sufficient for the demand, although fryers were becoming less plentiful. Eggs held steady on light receipts, although prices were again lowered a cent a dozen to correspond with reduced ceiling levels. Fresh eggs were still very scarce.

Florida continued to furnish most of the fruit and vegetable shipments from the Southern Region, with moderate movement last week of beans, grapefruit, liberal shipments of oranges.

Sweet potato movement was moderate throughout the Region.

SLAUGHTER QUOTAS SUSPENDED

We asked the farmers of the Nation to produce more food...and they're certainly answering the call. A record supply of livestock is coming to market now, and that condition has led the War Food Administration to suspend slaughter quotas for an indefinite period. The announcement of this suspension...made on November 23...affects any packer or butcher who holds a Government slaughter license.

You doubtless remember that the original suspension order lifted limitations on slaughter of meat for civilians through September and October. Then there was an extension to December 1...and the new order means that livestock may be slaughtered for civilian use without limitation...until further notice.

REMINDER ABOUT RATION STAMPS

The recent relaxing of restrictions on farm slaughter of hogs and delivery of the meat without a license or permit...for a limited period...may bring about a misunderstanding regarding ration stamps. You are required to give ration stamps for meat purchased directly from a farmer...just the same as though you bought it in a store. Otherwise, it's a Black Market purchase. Remember that definition we gave you some time ago...a Black Market is a transaction...not a place.

How Much Butter Is There Anyway?

From a high of 202 million pounds of creamery butter produced last June, we went down to 100 million pounds this month. It should be pointed out that there is always a seasonal decline. In June, 96 million pounds were set aside for Government purchase, but during the six months of low production beginning October 1, none is to be taken by the Government. According to latest estimates, December production of creamery butter will be 105 million pounds, January, 110; February 105; and March, 120.

Prospects of further increases in butter production are not bright. They depend primarily on increased production of milk, and on putting more cream into butter. Feed...labor...and other problems affect milk production, however. Material cuts have been made in the consumption of ice cream...condensed and evaporated milk...and cheese, to provide more cream for making butter, and more skim milk for making dried skim milk. Basic civilian needs are barely being met in several instances, so it wouldn't be wise to divert more milk for these products.

More People Are Buying More Butter

Some of the so-called butter shortages are partly the result of swollen wartime incomes. Many people who haven't been able to buy much butter in past years are now trying to buy it regularly. Then, there are many others who are trying to get more than ever before.

DON'T FORGET THAT YOUR REPORT ON RETAIL MOVEMENT OF RATIONED FOODS SHOULD BE IN THIS OFFICE BY DECEMBER 9.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION
203 North Jefferson Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY, DECEMBER 18, 1943

ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1. Butter	Williamsburg	Farmville
2. Cheese	Richmond, Lexington, Farmville, Tappahannock, Williamsburg	None
3. Coffee	None	None
4. Meat		
Beef	None	None
Veal	None	None
Lamb & Mutton	None	None
Pork	None	Williamsburg, Luray, Staunton
5. Meat, Salt		
Fat Backs	None	None
Bellies	None	None
6. Margarine	None	None
7. Milk, Evaporated	None	None
8. Sugar	None	Bristol
9. Shortening	None	None
10. Vegetables, Canned	None	Richmond, Bristol
11. Fruit, Canned	Lexington	None
12. Fruit Juice, Canned	None	None
13. Vegetable Juice, Canned	None	None
14. Beans, dried	None	None
15. Peas, dried	Lexington	None
16. Eggs	Tappahannock	None
17. Flour	None	None
18. Fruit, dried (All Types)	Lexington, Richmond, Farmville	None
19. Milk, powdered	None	None
20. Milk, fresh	None	None
21. Spices	None	None
22. Tea	None	None
23. Poultry	None	None
24. Feed		
Stock & Poultry Feed	Lexington, Tappahannock, Farmville	None
25. Syrup	None	None
26. Potatoes		
Irish Potatoes	Adequate Supply	None
Sweet Potatoes	None	None

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Committees REPORTING week ending December 18, 1943: Lexington, Richmond, Farmville, Staunton, Luray, Williamsburg, Tappahannock, and Bristol.

Committees NOT REPORTING week ending December 18, 1943: Martinsville, Harrisonburg, Emporia, Norfolk, Suffolk, West Point, Lynchburg, Pulpeper, Winchester, Charlottesville, South Boston, Roanoke, Fredericksburg, Norton, Galax, Tazewell.

COMMENTS

Egg receipts have begun their seasonal increase reflecting larger production. Southern markets reported more local offerings, and prices followed the weaker trends established at large eastern consuming centers. Hens were plentiful and weak, but fryers and broilers were still scarce in the South and brought firm prices.

Florida fruit and vegetable movement increased, with shipments of beans particularly heavy at lower prices. The first carlots of celery and Irish potatoes were shipped during the week, and movement of other winter vegetables has begun locally in trucklots. Shipments of oranges and tangerines continued liberal. Movement of truck crops from other southern areas was in light volume. Small sizes of apples from Virginia were in more liberal supply reflecting removal of set-aside restrictions.

THE ANSWER TO A QUESTION

That new poultry and egg plan recently presented to the poultry industry...which we told you about last week has raised a few questions, we hear. One which will be of interest, we feel sure, is this. Why...when the goal for egg production is higher for 1944 than it was this year...should poultry breeders be urged to cull out 10 percent of the laying flocks?

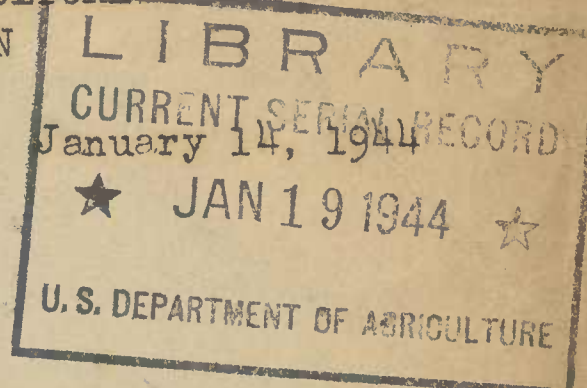
Here's the answer to that question...given by Joseph W. Kinghorne, Acting Chief, Poultry Products Division of FDA, in a recent radio interview. Mr. Kinghorne said: "We want at least as many eggs in 1944 as we will have this year...that's true. But I think most poultry people will tell you that culling flocks doesn't necessarily cut down the number of eggs produced...even at this time of year. Instead, it makes their laying flock more efficient...it means more eggs per hen...and more eggs per pound of feed. It also saves them work...they have a smaller flock to look after, and the laying house is less crowded. Finally, culling the flock may even save producers money...they use less feed, and each pound of feed works harder. Those are some of the reasons farmers should cull 10 percent of the birds from the laying flocks...and do it by February first."



HERE'S Wishing
You

A VERY
MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND A
HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Reserve

1-942
A 8W4UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATIONWEEKLY SUMMARY OF PURCHASES
Week Ending January 8, 1944

The Department of Agriculture reported today the following purchases by the Food Distribution Administration during the week ending January 8, 1944.

COMMODITY	QUANTITY	COMMODITY	QUANTITY
Dry Skim Milk (Spray)	4,012,049 Lbs.	Oleomargarine	1,955,000 Lbs.
Dry Skim Milk (Roller)	680,764 Lbs.	Dried Apples <u>1/</u>	1,465,300 Lbs.
Condensed Milk	14,200 Cs.	Dehyd. White Potatoes <u>2/</u>	1,950,000 Lbs.
Evaporated Milk	121,000 Cs.	Dehydrated Beets	101,840 Lbs.
Dry Whole Milk	1,500,000 Lbs.	Dehydrated Carrots	125,000 Lbs.
Butter	1,048,909 Lbs.	Dehydrated Cabbage	153,776 Lbs.
Cheese	3,499,971 Lbs.	Dry Beans (100# Bags)	179,664
Dried Eggs	3,052,402 Lbs.	Dry Peas " "	107,539
Shell Eggs	3,600 Cs.	Vegetable Seeds	653,514 Lbs.
Lard	37,528,076 Lbs.	Field Seeds <u>3/</u>	175,000 Lbs.
Refined Pork Fat	1,459,500 Lbs.	Rice <u>3/</u>	16,798,000 Lbs.
Hog Casings	63,054 Bndl.	Yellow Milo	800,000 Lbs.
Canned Pork Products	10,848,226 Lbs.	Wheat Bran & Screenings	2,000,000 Lbs.
Dehydrated Pork	1,421,330 Lbs.	Brewer's Malt	75,000 Lbs.
Hog Sides	7,565,000 Lbs.	Wheat Flour, Enr.	60,680,000 Lbs.
Pork Loins	3,854,500 Lbs.	Sardine Meal <u>3/</u>	180,000 Lbs.
Cured Pork Products	37,326,200 Lbs.	Corn Sugar <u>4/</u>	520,000 Lbs.
Pork Livers	1,853,000 Lbs.	Cocoa Beverage Powder	75,000 Lbs.
Pork Hearts	982,000 Lbs.	Canned Mackerel	5,520 Cs.
Frozen Beef	1,295,767 Lbs.	Canned Pilchards	80,063 Cs.
Frozen Veal	1,333,400 Lbs.	Canned Salmon	30,992 Cs.
Frozen Lamb	795,141 Lbs.	Canned Sardines	17,949 Cs.
Frozen Mutton	1,870,582 Lbs.		

- 1/ 1,200,000 Lbs. Purchased week ending 1/1/44.
2/ 600,000 Lbs. purchased week ending 1/1/44.
3/ Purchased week ending 1/1/44.
4/ 120,000 Lbs. purchased week ending 12/25/43.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION MADE AVAILABLE THE FOLLOWING:

Green Coffee Beans 2,240,000 Lbs.

MRD

WAR FOOD DISTRIBUTION
OFFICE OF DISTRIBUTION
203 North Jefferson Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY, JANUARY 29, 1944

CRITICAL AREAS

SURPLUS AREAS

1. Butter	None	None
2. Cheese	Staunton, Richmond, Danville Winchester, Lexington	None
3. Coffee	None	None
4. Meat		
Beef	None	None
Veal	Williamsburg	None
Lamb & Mutton	Williamsburg	None
Pork	None	None
5. Meat, Salt		
Fat Backs	None	None
Bellies	None	None
6. Margarine	None	None
7. Milk, Evaporated	Richmond	None
8. Sugar	None	None
9. Shortening	None	None
10. Vegetables, Canned	None	None
11. Fruit, Canned	Lexington	None
12. Fruit Juice, Canned	Richmond	None
13. Vegetable Juice, Canned	None	None
14. Beans, Dried	None	None
15. Peas, Dried	None	None
16. Eggs	None	None
17. Flour	None	None
18. Fruit, Dried (All Types)	Staunton, Lexington, Rich- mond	None
19. Milk, Powdered	Winchester	None
20. Milk, Fresh	Danville	
21. Spices	None	None
22. Tea	None	None
23. Poultry	None	None
24. Feed		
Stock & Poultry Feed	Lexington	None
25. Syrup	Lexington	None
26. Potatoes		
Irish & Sweet	None	None

Except for some weakness on eggs and poultry, prices were steady to strong during the third week of January.

Hogs started off the week with record runs all over the had to be reduced for the remainder of the period in order OPA's validation of 120 points in war ration book 4 for pu farm slaughterers should help relieve the congested market program continued to hold prices fairly steady although rec been a sharp downward trend on light weights. Where feed supplies permit, farmers should hold their hogs until they reach 200 pounds or more.

Egg and live poultry markets were irregular as the week closed. Prices early in the period were about steady, but developed an easy tone later on. Poultry offerings were liberal, but cleared readily at most southern markets. Receipts of southern eggs were still rather light in most areas, but midwestern offerings were heavy.

GROCERY MEETINGS

During the past, there have been a good many inquiries by grocery merchants regarding their responsibility in connection with the various food orders. Also, a good many of them have asked questions concerning reasons for food quotas, set-aside orders, and restrictions on the sale of certain foods. Due to this, the Food Distribution Administration has begun holding meetings with grocery merchants throughout the United States in order to explain to them their responsibilities in connection with Food Distribution Orders regulating and controlling the manufacturing, distribution and sale of food.

Recently a meeting was held with the merchants in Fredericksburg, and also in Lynchburg, Virginia. At these meetings about 50% of the merchants attended. A general discussion was held after the meetings and the various questions that the merchants had were answered. Through these two meetings in this state, it was felt not only by us, but by the merchants attending, that their time was well spent. Therefore, we plan to hold meetings throughout the state, holding them first where we have Food Advisory Committees.

During the next few weeks one of our Area Supervisors will meet with the committee and discuss this with you, also asking your cooperation in arranging for such meetings. We appreciate very much the way you have responded to the various requests we have made, and we again solicit your cooperation in this matter.

SOUTHERN EGG MARKETING PROGRAM

The objectives of the Southern Egg Marketing Program are four-fold:

1. To support the price of eggs at levels established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as required by law and as found necessary to encourage adequate production.
2. To assist producers and distributors to develop an efficient and economic egg marketing system which will facilitate the movement of the largest possible volume of eggs into the normal channels of trade at prices which will be reasonably profitable to both groups.
3. To encourage the production of better quality eggs by giving producers the opportunity of selling on grade and receiving a price in keeping with the quality of eggs which they sell.
4. To aid in the establishment of a marketing system whereby consumers in the South will be supplied with eggs of uniform quality sold on U. S. Consumer grades.

Support prices for Virginia effective January 30 through February 12, both dates inclusive, are:

	<u>Large</u>	<u>Medium</u>
Grade A	.34 $\frac{1}{2}$.28 $\frac{1}{2}$
B	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$.25 $\frac{1}{2}$
C	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Purchases are not made in other grades.

WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY, FEBRUARY 5, 1944

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SURPLUS AREAS

CRITICAL AREAS

1. Butter	Danville, Fredericksburg,	None
2. Cheese	Culpeper, Farmville, Fred- ericksburg, Lexington	None
3. Coffee	None	None
4. Meat		
Beef	None	None
Veal	Williamsburg	None
Lamb & Mutton	Williamsburg	None
Pork	None	Williamsburg, Luray, Winchester
5. Meat, Salt		
Fat Backs	None	None
Bellies	None	None
6. Margarine	None	None
7. Milk, Evaporated	Farmville	None
8. Sugar	None	None
9. Shortening	None	None
10. Vegetables, Canned	None	None
11. Fruit, Canned	Culpeper, Farmville, Lexington	None
12. Fruit Juice, Canned	Farmville, Culpeper	None
13. Vegetable Juice, Canned	None	None
14. Beans, Dried	None	None
15. Peas, Dried	None	None
16. Eggs	None	Culpeper
17. Flour	None	None
18. Fruit, Dried (All Types)	Lexington, Farmville, Culpeper, Fredericksburg	None
19. Milk, Powdered	Fredericksburg, Culpeper	None
20. Milk, Fresh	Danville, Farmville	None
21. Spices	None	None
22. Tea	None	None
23. Poultry	None	None
24. Feed		
Stock & Poultry Feed	Lexington, Farmville, Culpeper	None
25. Syrup	None	None
26. Potatoes		
Irish and Sweet	None	None

SOUTHERN FARM MARKET SUMMARY

Hog markets were featured by decreased supplies and improved daily distribution which resulted in strong to higher prices. Extension of the support include 300 to 330 butchers brought advances on these weights. Good to 300 pounders held steady, and light weights advanced on improved markets. Tops on hard hogs closed the week in Nashville at \$13.50, Richmond \$13.85, Carolina buying stations \$13.25-13.65, Louisville \$13.70, Montgomery \$13.45, southeastern area \$13.35. Soft hogs had a top of \$12.00 at Montgomery and \$12.25 in the southeastern area.

Egg markets weakened and prices declined again on slow trading and excessive supplies, especially from the Midwest. Current prices generally are several cents a dozen below the ceiling. Some dealers, however, anticipate more stability once the WFA nationwide price support program gets under way. Poultry also developed further weakness, especially on hens, as market supplies continued to increase due to the culling program. At most southern markets, however, scarcity of fryers and broilers still held prices on this class around ceiling levels.

Southeastern fruit and vegetable shipments were about normal for the time of year, and prices in most shipping point areas were steady to firm. Exceptions were celery in the Lake Okeechobee section and snap beans at Pompano, Florida. Ceiling prices become effective January 31 on snap beans, eggplant, sweet peppers, and cucumbers.

RESTRICTION OF CHEESE-FDO 92

In order to obtain the most efficient use of the nation's milk supply, the WFA has issued FDO No. 92. This order restricts production of all types of cheese except cheddar...pot...and bakers', to the quantity produced in 1942, so that the milk supply may be further conserved. (Deliveries of cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese already have been limited under the Milk Conservation Order...FDO 79). This action leaves only one kind of cheese...American cheddar...with unlimited production.

Civilian Cheese Supplies

War Food Administration officials say that it is hard to predict the exact effect this order will have on the civilian supplies of cheese, because of the variable conditions such as weather...total milk output...and the effect of other milk orders.

However, civilians have been receiving...and are now getting...about 30 million pounds of cheddar cheese a month. In addition...during 1943 they received an average of 17-1/2 million pounds of cheese other than cottage and cheddar each month. After February first...the average quantity of other than cheddar available for civilians is estimated around 16 million pounds a month.

A PROBLEM IN DIVISION

Information about large amounts of American food being shipped to our Allies and friendly countries has caused some U. S. consumers to wonder about the available civilian supply. In a recent address, Dr. Norman Leon Gold, Chief, Civilian Food Requirements Branch, Office of Distribution, WFA, emphasized that civilians were still receiving adequate amounts of food. Dr. Gold said, "Each year new records in total agricultural production have been achieved. As a result the output of food also made new records. It is true that the military needs expanded and the Lend-Lease program grew. But civilians got their fair share and, in fact, the major part of the food. Over 95 percent in 1941, over 85 percent in 1942, and somewhat over three-quarters of the total in 1943. Moreover, because total supplies were expanding each year, the 1943 civilian share was very little different from the 1941 supply. On a tonnage basis, commercial food supplies were probably greater in 1943 than in any other year in our history. On a nutritional basis, the 1943 record shows improvement in every essential nutrient."

Another step that has to be taken in order to insure equal distribution of civilian foods is the arrangement of food for special groups such as school lunch programs...workers in industry...babies...mothers...and invalids.

A third problem in distributing civilian food is the problem of getting large quantities of food in the areas where it is needed most. For instance...the population of some states has increased considerably since the beginning of the war...so the food needs have increased. Spreading the food equitably to all consumers is obviously the objective.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Office of Distribution
203 N. Jefferson Street
Richmond, 20, Virginia

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WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY, FEBRUARY 12, 1944

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SURPLUS AREAS

ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	
1. Butter	Williamsburg, Fredericksburg	None
2. Cheese	Fredericksburg, Farmville, Lexington	None
3. Coffee	None	None
4. Meat		
Beef	Fredericksburg	None
Veal	None	None
Lamb & Mutton	None	None
Pork	None	None
5. Meat, Salt		
Fat Backs	None	None
Bellies	None	None
6. Margarine	None	None
7. Milk, Evaporated	Farmville, Richmond,	None
8. Sugar	None	None
9. Shortening	Richmond	None
10. Vegetables, Canned	None	None
11. Fruit, Canned	Lexington, Richmond	None
12. Fruit Juice, Canned	None	None
13. Vegetable Juice, Canned	None	None
14. Beans, Dried	None	None
15. Peas, Dried	None	None
16. Eggs	None	None
17. Flour	None	None
18. Fruit, Dried (All Types)	Richmond, Lexington, Fredericksburg	None
19. Milk, Powdered	None	None
20. Milk, Fresh	Farmville	None
21. Spices	None	None
22. Tea	None	None
23. Poultry	Williamsburg	None
24. Feed		
Stock & Poultry Feed	Farmville, Lexington	None
25. Syrup	None	None
26. Potatoes		
Irish and Sweet	None	None

Committees REPORTING week ending February 12, 1944: Williamsburg, Farmville, Richmond, Lexington, Fredericksburg, Luray, Winchester,

The committees not reporting are urged to submit their reports each

POINTS OF INTEREST TO TRADE

ENOUGH BUTTER has been allocated by WFA to civilians for 1944 to provide slightly more than a pound a month per capita. Civilians will get about 76 pounds out of every 100 pounds of creamery and farm butter available in 1944, - U.S. military and war services about 18 pounds. Russian armed forces 5 pounds, and U. S. territories, Red Cross, and others, 1 pound. The allocations mean less butter (by one-third pound per person) for civilians; more for our armed forces. Over-all fats and oils allocation for civilians, however, provides tentatively for about 44 pounds of butter, lard, and margarine per capita for 1944 - roughly comparable with the civilian supply for the past 6 months.

MORE EGGS for civilians than ever before are indicated by WFA allocations of eggs and egg products for 1944 to all claimant groups. Total civilian supplies are expected to amount to about 45 billion eggs - 75 percent of anticipated production, and enough for a record supply of nearly 350 per capita. Over-all production is expected to exceed 61 billion.

WFA CHEESE allocations for 1944 will provide civilians with about the same quantity as in recent months under rationing - roughly 4.2 pounds per year per capita. our armed forces, allies, Red Cross will have more this year than last. Almost three-fourths of total cheese supply will go to Americans at home, in the services, and U.S. territories. This amounts to roughly 702 million pounds. Nearly all of the remainder has been allocated to Russia and Great Britain (231 million pounds).

MEAT SUPPLIES for civilian consumers, for the next few months, according to the present outlook, add up as follows: Pork currently plentiful, but tapering off toward moderate supply in late spring and probable scarcity in early fall; Beef, at least as much available as last year, with quality better for next few weeks owing to expected seasonal increase in marketings of long-feds - but quality for year probably not up to pre-war average - some late season liquidation in prospect due to feed situation; Government purchases of beef stepped up particularly for armed forces; Lamb and mutton supplies will be shorter for next few months and for year as a whole because of reduced numbers of breeding stock resulting from heavy marketing in 1943.

MORE OLEOMARGARINE for civilians is indicated in WFA's 1944 allocations of this product for all claimant groups. For the year, 466 million pounds (fat content basis) is the tentatively civilian allocation, approximately 3.6 pounds per person. For the first quarter of 1944, the allocation has been definitely set at 120 million pounds (fat content) compared with 100 million pounds for the last quarter of 1943. (Fat content comprises 80 percent of a pound of margarine.)

POULTRY REPORT required under freeze order FDO-91 does not constitute "offer" of holdings to Army Quartermaster Corps. Offer must be made in writing to designated Army Quartermaster Market Center before holdings can be inspected or bought by Army, or released by Army for civilian use.

COFFEE, COCOA, AND CHOCOLATE will be more plentiful for civilians in 1944 through allocations made by WFA. Indicated supply of roasted coffee is 13.7 pounds (about 488 cups of brew) per person; and of cocoa bean products (chocolate and cocoa) about 4 pounds. Civilians will get about 80 percent of total allocation of 2 billion pounds of coffee and 72 percent of total allocation of 705 million pounds of cocoa beans - U.S. armed forces and war services will get the remainder.

RECORD PRODUCTION OF RAISINS in 1943 will provide a total of 336 million pounds for civilians this year. This includes 54 million pounds which WFA added recently to the 1944 civilian allocation by authorizing West Coast packers to make this additional quantity available to civilians through regular trade channels.

Reserve

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Office of Distribution
203 N. Jefferson Street
Richmond, 20, Virginia

WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY, MARCH 4, 1944

ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1. Butter	Norton, Danville	None
2. Cheese	Danville, Culpeper, Lexington, Farmville	None
3. Coffee	None	None
4. Meat		
Beef	None	None
Veal	None	None
Lamb & Mutton	None	None
Pork	None	Martinsville
5. Meat, Salt		
Fat Backs	None	None
Bellies	None	None
6. Margarine	None	None
7. Milk, Evaporated	Richmond	None
8. Sugar	None	None
9. Shortening	None	None
10. Vegetables, Canned	None	None
11. Fruit, Canned	Culpeper, Lexington	None
12. Fruit Juice, Canned	None	None
13. Vegetable Juice, Canned	None	None
14. Beans, Dried	None	None
15. Peas, Dried	None	None
16. Eggs	None	Culpeper, Lexington, Richmond, Martinsville
17. Flour	None	None
18. Fruit, Dried (All Types)	Lexington	None
19. Milk, Powdered	Culpeper	None
20. Milk, Fresh	None	None
21. Spices	None	None
22. Tea	None	None
23. Poultry	None	None
24. Feed		
Stock & Poultry Feed	Lexington	None
25. Syrup	Lexington	None
26. Potatoes		
Irish & Sweet	None	None
27. Vegetables, Fresh	None	None

Committees REPORTING week ending March 4, 1944: Richmond, Farmville, Norton, Danville, Luray, Winchester, Lexington, Culpeper, and Martinsville.

COMMENTS FROM SOUTHERN FARM MARKET SUMMARY

Most southern farm products were steady to strong during the last week of February, although eggs and some vegetables had an easy tone. Hogs closed the week strong to slightly higher on most weights. Marketings continued at the rate of more than half a million head a week, but have begun to taper off more in line with trade needs. Tops on hard hogs were: Richmond \$13.85. Egg prices held about steady as a result of the support price program, but trading was very dull on liberal receipts. Current receipts in Atlanta brought 28-30¢, Raleigh 30-34¢, Richmond mostly 30¢ a dozen. Shipping point prices of most fruits and vegetables were steady to weak with movement moderate to heavy. The largest winter cabbage crop on record is being featured as a Victory Food Selection from February 24 through March 4, and a diversion program has been announced to effect processing of about 50,000 tons of sauerkraut from southern cabbage.

COMMENTS FROM FOOD TRADE LETTER

MORE PORK, BEEF, AND VEAL - by 547 million pounds (mostly pork) - has been added to civilian allocations by WFA for the first allocation period. Reason is greater production than was anticipated. Increased quota has been available to civilians since January through use of special ration points and will continue on through March. Meat supplies this summer will be smaller than at present because of seasonally lighter slaughter - but light slaughter does not mean "acute shortage." Enough meat then for essential needs is anticipated. Total meat production this year expected to reach 25 billion pounds (dressed weight); 1943 production was 23.2 billion; 1935-29 production 16 billion.

CORNER GROCERYMEN who take their war job seriously are going to get proper recognition from the WFA. A "Merchandising Award of Merit" will be given to food dealers who make effective use of store display material prepared for the "No-Point--Low-Point Food Program" sponsored jointly by the WFA and the Office of Price Administration. Awards will be made on the dealers' certification that display material has been used and actual displays of "No-Point--Low-Point Foods" have been made in their stores. As a part of the Food Fights for Freedom program, the plan is expected to help promote the sale and use of more plentiful foods to relieve the pressure on foods that are rationed or scarce.

BEEF SET-ASIDE requirements have been extended by WFA to packers not previously operating under Federal inspection, but who slaughter weekly 52 or more cattle producing "Army style" beef. This means dressed steer carcasses weighing 400 to 1,100 pounds or dressed heifer carcasses weighing between 350 and 650 pounds and grading U. S. Choice, Good, Commercial, or Utility. Federal inspection is required on meat purchased by the Government for U.S. military and other war agencies. Packers who continue to slaughter in any calendar week 52 or more cattle which produce "Army style" beef will be required to qualify for Federal inspection but only for set-aside beef. This action becomes effective April 1, 1944, as amendment 7 to FDO 75.2.

FOOD BROKERS, WHOLESALERS, AND RETAILERS can look forward to larger supplies of canned snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes, beets, carrots, lima beans, and spinach from the 1944 pack. WFA to assure canners an ample supply of vegetables for canning, recently proposed 1944 support prices to farmers at close to same levels as last year. These support levels will assure farmers the prices necessary for them to produce the quantities needed to meet production demands. OPA has placed canned corn, sweet peas, tomatoes, and snap beans on a price formula basis. This will be a stimulant to marginal canners to build inventories of these canned foods. Good growing and harvesting weather should see an increase of about 10 percent in available supply of all canned vegetables.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Office of Distribution
203 N. Jefferson Street
Richmond, 20, Virginia

Cap 1
WEEKLY FOOD SUMMARY, MARCH 4, 1944

ITEM	CRITICAL AREAS	SURPLUS AREAS
1. Butter	Norton, Danville	None
2. Cheese	Danville, Culpeper, Lexington, Farmville	None
3. Coffee	None	None
4. Meat		
Beef	None	None
Veal	None	None
Lamb & Mutton	None	None
Pork	None	Martinsville
5. Meat, Salt		
Fat Backs	None	None
Bellies	None	None
6. Margarine	None	None
7. Milk, Evaporated	Richmond	None
8. Sugar	None	None
9. Shortening	None	None
10. Vegetables, Canned	None	None
11. Fruit, Canned	Culpeper, Lexington	None
12. Fruit Juice, Canned	None	None
13. Vegetable Juice, Canned	None	None
14. Beans, Dried	None	None
15. Peas, Dried	None	None
16. Eggs	None	Culpeper, Lexington, Richmond, Martinsville
17. Flour	None	None
18. Fruit, Dried (All Types)	Lexington	None
19. Milk, Powdered	Culpeper	None
20. Milk, Fresh	None	None
21. Spices	None	None
22. Tea	None	None
23. Poultry	None	None
24. Feed		
Stock & Poultry Feed	Lexington	None
25. Syrup	Lexington	None
26. Potatoes		
Irish & Sweet	None	None
27. Vegetables, Fresh	None	None

Committees REPORTING week ending March 4, 1944: Richmond, Farmville, Norton, Danville, Luray, Winchester, Lexington, Culpeper, and Martinsville.

COMMENTS FROM SOUTHERN FARM MARKET SUMMARY

Most southern farm products were steady to strong during the last week of February, although eggs and some vegetables had an easy tone. Hogs closed the week strong to slightly higher on most weights. Marketings continued at the rate of more than half a million head a week, but have begun to taper off more in line with trade needs. Tops on hard hogs were: Richmond \$13.85. Egg prices held about steady as a result of the support price program, but trading was very dull on liberal receipts. Current receipts in Atlanta brought 28-30¢, Raleigh 30-34¢, Richmond mostly 30¢ a dozen. Shipping point prices of most fruits and vegetables were steady to weak with movement moderate to heavy. The largest winter cabbage crop on record is being featured as a Victory Food Selection from February 24 through March 4, and a diversion program has been announced to effect processing of about 50,000 tons of sauerkraut from southern cabbage.

COMMENTS FROM FOOD TRADE LETTER

MORE PORK, BEEF, AND VEAL - by 547 million pounds (mostly pork) - has been added to civilian allocations by WFA for the first allocation period. Reason is greater production than was anticipated. Increased quota has been available to civilians since January through use of special ration points and will continue on through March. Meat supplies this summer will be smaller than at present because of seasonally lighter slaughter - but light slaughter does not mean "acute shortage." Enough meat then for essential needs is anticipated. Total meat production this year expected to reach 25 billion pounds (dressed weight); 1943 production was 23.2 billion; 1935-29 production 16 billion.

CORNER GROCERYMEN who take their war job seriously are going to get proper recognition from the WFA. A "Merchandising Award of Merit" will be given to food dealers who make effective use of store display material prepared for the "No-Point--Low-Point Food Program" sponsored jointly by the WFA and the Office of Price Administration. Awards will be made on the dealers' certification that display material has been used and actual displays of "No-Point--Low-Point Foods" have been made in their stores. As a part of the Food Fights for Freedom program, the plan is expected to help promote the sale and use of more plentiful foods to relieve the pressure on foods that are rationed or scarce.

BEEF SET-ASIDE requirements have been extended by WFA to packers not previously operating under Federal inspection, but who slaughter weekly 52 or more cattle producing "Army style" beef. This means dressed steer carcasses weighing 400 to 1,100 pounds or dressed heifer carcasses weighing between 350 and 650 pounds and grading U. S. Choice, Good, Commercial, or Utility. Federal inspection is required on meat purchased by the Government for U.S. military and other war agencies. Packers who continue to slaughter in any calendar week 52 or more cattle which produce "Army style" beef will be required to qualify for Federal inspection but only for set-aside beef. This action becomes effective April 1, 1944, as amendment 7 to FDO 75.2.

FOOD BROKERS, WHOLESALERS, AND RETAILERS can look forward to larger supplies of canned snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes, beets, carrots, lima beans, and spinach from the 1944 pack. WFA to assure canners an ample supply of vegetables for canning, recently proposed 1944 support prices to farmers at close to same levels as last year. These support levels will assure farmers the prices necessary for them to produce the quantities needed to meet production demands. OPA has placed canned corn, sweet peas, tomatoes, and snap beans on a price formula basis. This will be a stimulant to marginal canners to build inventories of these canned foods. Good growing and harvesting weather should see an increase of about 10 percent in available supply of all canned vegetables.